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INDIANA

(Indiana) Civilian Information

INDIANA ROOM

PAMPHLET FILE

A Report of the Indiana State Council of Defense

(BY SECTIONS)

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

For the Calendar Year
Ending Dec. 31, 1917



Authorized by Resolution of the Council and Compiled by
the Publicity Bureau

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To Governor James P. Goodrich, restored from the Valley of the Shadow whence he was borne by an unselfish loyalty to the proud traditions of Indiana and a matchless devotion to the cause of the Nation, furnishing an example in nobleness of purpose which every loyal citizen of the commonwealth has sought to emulate, this report is respectfully submitted.

March 1, 1918.

Military Affairs—E. M. Wilson, Chairman.

Protection—Colonel Harry B. Smith, Chairman.

Transportation—

Steam—H. R. Kurrie, Chairman.

Electric and Motor—A. W. Brady, Chairman.

Communications—Frank Wampler, Chairman.

Shipping Interests—A. E. Reynolds, Chairman.

Public Morals—Rev. A. B. Storms, Chairman.

Coal Committee—W. J. Freeman, Chairman.

Educational Section—Dr. Horace Ellis, Chairman.

Woman's Section—Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.

Employers' Co-operation Committee—Frank Wampler, Chairman.

Merchants' Economy Committee—Fred M. Ayres, Chairman.

Four Minute Men—Philip T. White, Chairman.

Scientific Research Committee—A. L. Foley, Chairman.

Training Camp Activities and Recreation—Hugh McK. Landon, Chairman.

Headquarters were opened in Room 83, State House, May 27th. The extension of the organization and its duties necessitated an enlargement of its quarters and work is now being conducted in Rooms 80, 81, 82 and 83, State House. The permanent establishment greatly increased until today it serves, as declared by Mr. John Winterbotham of Chicago, Chairman of the Western Division Section on State Councils, Council of National Defense, "as the model State Council of Defense."

Since the opening of headquarters Chairman Will H. Hays has devoted practically his entire time, gratuitously, at a sacrifice of his personal business and other pressing concerns, to the work of the council. As a result, at this date, the state organization by counties is complete, every activity is progressing, every request that has come from the President, the Council of National Defense, the Departments of War and Navy, or having origin within the State, has been the object of the immediate direct solicitude of the chairman and has been promptly and effectively translated into action. Giving thus freely of his time, ability and energy, paying his own expenses, bringing to the cause the services of such volunteers as have from time to time also given of their time and efforts without cost to the council, the magnitude of Chairman Hays' accomplishment is to be measured only by the volume of results accredited to the Council as a whole, for his personal concern has figured in all.

In order effectively to reach every section of the commonwealth, the Council, as one of its initial tasks, asked and secured the nomination, by the judges of the Circuit Court, of a county council of defense, in each county, to consist of seven members, one of whom is a woman and another a representative of labor. These county councils were organized along the same outline adopted by the state council, and through their several committees have carried on the work co-ordinately.

On June 20th, recognizing the acuteness of the situation as pertaining to the cost of producing coal, and the growing problems affecting its equitable distribution, the Council appointed a committee to make an investigation, with a view to "relieving the situation." The committee consisted of Will G. Irwin, Chas. Fox, E. M. Wilson, H. R. Kurrie and Evans Woollen. This committee continued its efforts until the enactment of the federal fuel law, which rendered its further activities inexpedient.

The Council asked and effected a state-wide observance of July 4th, Independence Day, distinctive from the customary observance of this holiday. Patriotic meetings, addressed on the issues of the war and the causes leading up to it, were held very generally.

September 20th, twenty-three teams of four men each, volunteered to devote themselves gratuitously to an organization drive under the auspices of the State Council reaching every county in the state. This drive took place September 25-28 inclusive, and was responsible for the present 100 per cent. complete county organization in Indiana.

At the request of Dr. Harry E. Barnard, on October 25th, 1917, the State Council of Defense requested and secured from the county councils of defense nominations for county food administrators. A similar action followed the appointment of Evans Woollen federal fuel administrator for Indiana, whose advisory committee consists of Charles Fox, E. M. Wilson, H. R. Kurrie and Will G. Irwin, who with Mr. Woollen had constituted a special coal committee, created by the Council for the purpose of considering the questions of price and distribution of Indiana coal, prior to the enactment of federal legislation covering the issue.

December 13th and 14th, a state-wide conference of war workers was arranged by the State Council of Defense and held in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis. The occasion was made memorable by a large and representative presence of enthusiastic Hoosier patriots. Conspicuous on the program were men of nation-wide prominence as statesmen, some others of inter-national reputation, because of deeds of valor performed upon the field of service, and in volunteer agencies. Out of this state-wide conference grew the idea of county conferences on a proportionate scale early in 1918. This state-wide conference opened with a mass meeting and was followed by sectional meetings on the style of teachers' conferences. Every meeting was featured by the presence of a nationally known expert who spoke. The Great Lakes Naval Training School Band of 350 pieces, under the personal direction of Lieut. John Philip Sousa, helped to entertain the 10,000 visitors present for the occasion.

Members of the Council receive no pay for their services; all pay their own expenses. Some give all of their time, all give some of their time, all without cost to the public treasury.

During the year William S. Pierce, a banker of Terre Haute, and Robert Swan, a business man of Madison, respectively gave two weeks and four months of their time gratuitously to the work of the Council. Others have made daily sacrifices to help.

INDIANA IN THE WAR.

(Memoranda prepared at the request of George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, of the Federal Government, to Dec. 31, 1917.)

1. Number of volunteers for Regular Army: 25,148 sent forward; 22,634 accepted, up to February 5, 1918. (Note). Quota in April call, 5,400.

2. Number of volunteers for the Navy: 4,516 up to February 5, 1918. (Note). Called on for 800 apprentice seamen. More than 4,000 obtained up to date.

3. Number of volunteers for the Marine Corps: 271 accepted. (Note). Indiana is very largely represented by old enlistments in this branch.

4. Present enlisted strength of National Guard, 10,417. April 1, 1917, the National Guard strength was 3,100. Gain from beginning of the war to August call, 7,317. (Note). Three regiments of State Militia have been organized for home guard duty and now are training and receiving equipment. State's sedentary militia called to action by executive proclamation, has organized more than 180 companies, with a strength of more than 10,000.

5. Subscriptions to the two Liberty Loans: First Loan, \$47,000,000 against \$32,000,000 allotted. Second loan, \$72,923,000 subscribed, against \$58,232,500 allotted.

6. Red Cross contributions: \$2,097,806. State's quota, \$1,000,000. Membership drive obtained 736,384 new memberships, 2.5 per cent. of the population.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Perhaps the most far-reaching and yet the least tangible of all the varied activities of the Indiana State Council of Defense are made evident in the results achieved by the Publicity Committee. The purpose of the committee has been to educate the people of Indiana as to the causes leading up to the war, and to arouse their patriotic spirit, to the end that loyalty may be at all times of the active, aggressive kind that will carry Indiana to the forefront of war preparation and enthusiasm and sustain her there for the full period of the emergency. How well this has succeeded can be determined only by a study of Indiana's record to date in all matters pertaining to the war.

In this effort the Publicity Committee, which included five members of the Republican Editorial Association, Harry J. Martin of the Martinsville Reporter, Jesse Green of the Ft. Wayne News, Edward C. Toner of the Anderson Herald, Charles Sefrit of the Washington Herald and Julian D. Hogate of the Danville Republican; five members of the Democratic Editorial Association; Henry B. Wilson of the Delphi Citizen-Times, Walter S. Chambers of the Newcastle Times, Dale J. Crittenberger of the Anderson Bulletin, Lew G. Ellingham of the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette and Howard Roosa of the Evansville Courier; five members at large, including Richard Smith of the Indianapolis News, Ernest Bross of the Indianapolis Star, A. R. Kling of the Indiana Daily Times, Fred A. Miller of the South Bend Tribune and S. Paul Poynter of the Sullivan Times, with George Ade as Chairman, has had the assistance of press associations, newspaper unions and the patriotic press of the State.

The Publicity Committee has held but one formal meeting, at which time a policy was outlined to provide for a varied service to meet the demands of the morning, evening and weekly newspapers, including news, plate and feature service. Since the first Liberty Loan drive, news bulletins issued by the bureau, editorials, advertising copy, signed articles and feature matter have been mailed regularly to the daily and weekly newspapers of the state. A total of twenty-four articles contributed by the leading publicists, business and professional men of the state, prepared especially for the Council and distributed through the Publicity bureau, have received a widespread publication. A series of articles on "Helping to Win the War," by Mr. Ade, was published first in Indiana and afterwards appropriated by the Committee on Public Information and issued as a national war document. Special articles by Betty Blythe, Miss Ida Tarbell, Anna Howard Shaw and other celebrities have been sent out in the interest of the Woman's Section. The bureau has supported individually and collectively every phase of the State Council's activity.

The Food Administration's newspaper publicity is handled largely through this bureau and the Fuel Administration has been assisted where possible without duplication of effort. The Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Liberty Loans campaigns were given unstinted support in every manner possible.

The county war conference publicity agencies received suggestions, material and assistance.

The Publicity Committee organized the Films Section, with Robert Lieber of Indianapolis at its head, to take charge of the showing of moving pictures of the nation's war preparations, purchased by the State

Council at the suggestions of the Committee on Public Information. These films will be used for propaganda in the counties of the state, under the auspices of the County Councils of Defense.

August 17th publication of the Indiana Bulletin, a weekly channel of communication between the State Council of Defense and the war workers in Indiana, began. The publication continues with increasing effectiveness until it has attained a circulation averaging several thousand, due largely to requests. It has also been the means of a considerable saving in postage, which might otherwise have been necessitated for the dissemination of propaganda and information on essentials. This publication was suggested and has been approved by the Council of National Defense.

At this time, there is pending in the hands of the Publicity Committee, the matter of the proposed publication and distribution of war literature in document form.

In connection with the state-wide war conference Mr. Ade and Chairman Will H. Hays, of the State Council of Defense, entertained 210 Indiana editors at a luncheon at the Claypool Hotel. On the evening of December 14, George Creel, chairman of the National Committee on Public Information, addressed the editors under the auspices of this committee, Mr. Creel's train arriving too late for the luncheon, where he had been scheduled to speak.

The bureau prepared, published and distributed 20,000 tracts among the teachers of Indiana at their state conference, on the State Council and its purposes.

Edward F. Warfel has been director of the Publicity bureau since the organization of the Council. George W. Stout became his assistant in October. This bureau has been the distributing source of all publicity that has gone out for the Council.

FRATERNAL ORDERS SECTION.

In September representatives of twenty-five fraternal societies established in Indiana, met and tendered their services and the moral support of their membership, estimated at perhaps a half million, to the Council of Defense and the Governor during the emergency created by the war.

A committee consisting of Harry Wade, Knights of Pythias; Madison J. Walsh, Knights of Columbus; E. L. Brannigan, Masons; A. A. Spear, Odd Fellows; Archibald H. Hobbs, Red Men, was named to work out a plan whereby the services of the societies might be of a practical character. To this time no call has been found necessary, but the Council is assured that the allied organizations are ready and willing to perform any patriotic service that may be suggested to them.

MERCHANTS' ECONOMY COMMITTEE.

The Merchants' Economy Committee was organized at the instance of the Commercial Economy Section of the Council of National Defense. Its purpose was to effect in Indiana the reforms and readjustments in merchandising deemed necessary on account of the war demands. The committee consists of the following:

Fred M. Ayres, Chairman, Indianapolis.

W. E. Balch, Indianapolis.
 R. A. Andres, Evansville, Andres Company.
 C. M. Mills, Fort Wayne, Rurode Dry Goods.
 Carl S. Wise, Logansport, Wiler & Wise.
 J. C. O'Harra, Muncie, McNaughton Co.
 Myer Heller, Newcastle, Kahn-Heller Co.
 S. W. Newberger, New Albany, S. W. Newberger Co.
 Lee B. Nusbaum, Richmond, Lee B. Nusbaum Co.
 H. W. Elridge, South Bend, Geo. Wyman & Co.
 Milton Herz, Terre Haute, A. Herz.
 David Meyer, Anderson, President Indiana Retail Grocers, Association.

J. E. Karns, Indianapolis, President Business Men's Association.

John H. Schuessler, Lafayette, Thieme & Schuessler Co.

Following are the recommendations made to retail stores as a means to war conservation:

1. One delivery a day over each route.
2. Establishment of cooperative delivery systems where possible, especially in small and medium sized towns.
3. Limiting the privilege of returning merchandise to three days.
4. The adoption of plans to curtail special delivery and C. O. D. orders.
5. The custom of sending goods on approval be discontinued.
6. That special delivery orders be made only at the cost of the purchaser.

The fundamental object of all these recommendations was to make it possible for stores to operate with smaller forces of men and less equipment as their men are called for national service. This means fewer men engaged in unnecessary work and more men in the industries whose production is needed for the successful conduct of the war. It also means less operating expense to the dealer and a benefit to the public on closer prices on merchandise. In order that the recommendations be made effective in Indiana before the withdrawal of men comprising the balance of the first draft, a meeting of the board was held and arrangements made to name county representatives, which has been done in many instances.

Bulletins dated July 9th and July 31st, from the Council of National Defense, were further emphasized by an unqualified endorsement of the Indiana State Council of Defense, which recommended them to county councils of defense, which were thus prepared to assist and engage in the execution of the program outlined above.

The campaign of education has been continued with a view of making the application of the new order of business more readily effective, both as a patriotic duty and a step toward permanent economic reform.

THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

The Scientific Research Committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense was organized in October, 1917, in response to a request from the National Research Council of Washington, D. C. Its purpose is to investigate and improve war industries particularly, and also to extend its work to any industry in the state that may be benefitted now or after the war.

The committee, as originally appointed by the Chairman of the State Council of Defense, consisted of Dr. Arthur L. Foley, Professor of Physics at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana; Dr. John White, Professor of Chemistry, at Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana; Professor C. H. Benjamin, Dean of Engineering at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana; Dr. F. R. Eldred, in charge of the Scientific Department, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; O. H. Skinner, Superintendent of the Prest-O-Lite Company, Indianapolis, and Daniel B. Luten, Consulting Engineer, of Indianapolis.

The committee was given authority to increase its membership and to extend its scope by the appointment of sub-committees as needed. Dr. Arthur L. Foley of Bloomington, Indiana, was elected Chairman, and Daniel B. Luten of Indianapolis, Secretary, of the general committee. Subsequently an Executive Committee was formed, comprising the three Indianapolis members, Dr. Eldred, Mr. Skinner and Mr. Luten, with Dr. White of Terre Haute, Indiana, as Chairman.

On December 4, 1917, a conference was held by the Scientific Research Committee with Dr. John C. Merriam, who is now Chairman of the Committee on Relations with State Research Councils, of the National Research Council. On the request of Dr. Merriam, consideration has been given by the committee to the daylight saving bill, known as the Calder bill, which has passed the United States Senate and is now pending in the House. It proposes to move all clocks forward one hour the last Sunday in April and to retard them again one hour the last Sunday in September of each year, and to make such time standard. The committee proposed to the State Council of Defense that a resolution be adopted favoring the enactment of the bill into law. The proposed resolution is now awaiting action by the State Council.

When the State Council of Defense adopted its resolution in favor of cessation of work on the track elevation improvement of Indianapolis, the Scientific Research Committee was asked to make an investigation and report whether the improvement came within the requirements of the War Department, "Will the men, money and materials so applied, best contribute in this way to the winning of the war?" After investigation, a report was made, ending in a summary, which gave the arguments for and against cessation as follows:

SUMMARY.

FOR CESSATION OF WORK.

1. Five per cent. increase in congestion of traffic in Indianapolis Union Railway yards for two years.
2. Diversion of 150 cars and upwards of three locomotives per day for two years of 250 working days each.
3. Diversion of 300 to 400 men per day for two years of 250 working days each.
4. Diversion of men and equipment in preparation of materials.
5. Diversion of steel, cement and lumber of possible use elsewhere.
6. Decrease delays at crossings during cessation.

FOR CONTINUANCE OF WORK.

1. Entire relief of railroad congestion after two years.
2. Money expended in city during construction.

3. General benefit to city with increasing taxable values.
4. Ultimate elimination of delays at crossings.
5. Ultimate elimination of deaths at crossings.
6. Elimination of weak structures at Union Station and Virginia Avenue."

Committees are at present being organized by the Scientific Research Committee for various investigations. A committee on inventions has been appointed, consisting of H. O. Garman, Chairman, Chief Engineer of the Indiana Public Service Commission, Indianapolis; O. H. Skinner, Superintendent of the Prest-O-Lite Company, Indianapolis, and W. H. Wright, Superintendent of the Prospect Street Plant of the Citizens Gas Company, Indianapolis. The duties of this committee on inventions are to pass upon devices and inventions produced by residents of Indiana, which may be useful in the war or allied industries, before forwarding suggestions regarding them to the proper departments at Washington, and to give encouragement to the originators of such improvements as may be found to have merit.

There is also a committee of mathematics, of which Professor A. M. Kenyon of Lafayette, Indiana, is chairman, and which has added some information to the data on daylight saving and is making further investigations; and a committee on coal, of which Dr. John White, of Terre Haute, Indiana, is chairman, and which is investigating the utilization of fuel waste. The committee on engineering, of which Professor R. C. Yeoman of Lafayette, Indiana, is chairman, is considering problems of coal storage at mines, ice prevention on the Ohio river, and state road improvements as war necessities. Committees on physics and chemistry are also being organized.

One of the first activities of the Scientific Research Committee was to correspond with all other State councils to establish contact with other research committees. As an illustration of the importance of such co-operation, efforts are now being made to bring the question of prevention of ice jams in the Ohio river to cooperative investigation by the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana.

There is appended a list of subjects that present desirable fields for investigation:

- Optical Glass.
- Warfare Gases.
- Nitrates and Ammonia.
- Submarine Investigations.
- Magnetic Detection.
- Radiography.
- Sound Range Finding.
- Detection of Hydrogen in Submarines.
- Location of Invisible Aircraft.
- Location of Tunnelling Operations.
- Muzzle Velocities of Projectiles.
- Prevention of Static Charges on Airships.
- Range Finder for Anti-Aircraft Service.
- Submarine Mines.
- Wireless Between Aircraft.
- Control of Hemorrhage.

Transfusion After Hemorrhage.
Tests of Special Skill of Recruits.
Sterilization of Camp Water Supplies.
Steam Sterilization of Uniforms.
Extermination of Rats.
Garbage for Pigs.
River Ice Interference with Transportation.
Storage Bins at Coal Mines.
Dumping Devices at Railroad Terminals.
Concrete Pill-Boxes to Replace Trenches.
Camouflage.
Fire-Proof Varnishes.
Efficiency in Coal Utilization.
Proper Firing of Residence Furnaces.
Invisible Inks.
Invisible Coatings for Vessels, Periscopes, Aeroplanes.
Mapping Contours to Assist Range Finding by Sound.
Microphones for Trenches and Submarines.
Luminous Paints for Instrument Dials.
Luminous Paints as Guides for Patrols.
Motor Trucks vs. Railroad Transportation.
Arch Bridge Demolition.
Standardized Military Bridges.
Toluol from Gas Plants.
Coal Tar for Highways.
Navigation Schools.
Tuberculosis.
Pneumonia.
Measles.
Petroleum.
Coal.
Culm Waste.
Manganese.
Food Plants.
Fish Foods.
Food Poisoning.
Wood Waste.
Municipal War Programs.
Postponement of Public Works.
Elimination of Water Waste.
Library and School Book Propaganda.
Repeal of Statute on German in Schools.
Occupational Selection.
Illuminated Advertising.
Boulevard Lighting.
Moonlight Schedules.
Observation Balloons.
Smoke Prevention.
Aviation Tests.
Paper Waste.
Food Saving.
Steam Waste.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee has had in charge the provision for the expenses of the State Council of Defense. It was found that there were no public moneys from which a fund for the purpose could be taken. Accordingly a meeting of the members of the Council and of certain leaders in the last General Assembly was called by the Governor. It was there decided to request the Governor and he was in writing requested by those present and others to use the credit of the State of Indiana in borrowing not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars for use by the Council. A form of an acknowledgment of indebtedness was prepared by the Attorney General. The Governor and the Finance Committee then invited subscriptions. Ninety-eight Indiana banks and trust companies subscribed for a total of one hundred thousand dollars of these acknowledgments of indebtedness payable on or before fifteen months from December 1, 1917, with interest at four per centum per annum.

Disbursements have been made as follows for the period beginning June 6, 1917, and ending December 31, 1917:

Postage	\$ 3,538.96
Pay Roll	9,414.25
Printing and Stationery.....	7,850.04
Interest	8.00
Traveling Expenses	1,477.92
Miscellaneous	4,794.41
	\$27,083.58

Respectfully,

EVANS WOOLLEN,
WILLIAM G. IRWIN,
ISAAC D. STRAUS,
Finance Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, March 31, 1918.

We respectfully submit the following report of our examination of the financial records of the State Council of Defense, covering the period May 25, 1917, to December 31, 1917, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

1917.

May 25—Loan by Fletcher Saving and Trust Co.....	\$ 2,000.00
July 16—Loan by Fletcher Saving and Trust Co.....	5,000.00
Sept. 5—Loan by Fletcher Saving and Trust Co.....	5,000.00
Sept. 29—Loan by Fletcher Saving and Trust Co.....	5,000.00
Nov. 6—Loan by Fletcher Saving and Trust Co.....	5,000.00
December—Deposited by Governor to credit of defense fund..	102,002.11
July 23—Red Cross for postage used in Fund Campaign.....	9.76
Oct. 16—Repaid by W. E. Hall, National Director of U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.....	500.00
	\$124,511.87

DISBURSEMENTS.

May 25 to Dec. 31, 1917—Total vouchers paid.....	\$ 27,561.86
Dec. 31—Balance per your record, also as shown by record in office of Auditor of State.....	96,950.01

\$124,511.87

DISBURSEMENTS BY DEPARTMENTS.

Administration	\$ 8,027.83
Boys' Working Reserve.....	6,242.30
Educational Section	115.00
Public Service Reserve.....	266.65
Medical Section	435.57
Publicity	6,765.51
Woman's Section	2,163.16
Speakers' Bureau	356.58
Food Production	947.09
Food Conservation	94.10
Military	486.05
Mailing Room	1,662.02

\$27,561.86

CLASSIFIED DISBURSEMENTS BY DEPARTMENTS.

ADMINISTRATION.

Salaries	\$3,618.69
Other services purchased.....	883.36
Postage	1,063.25
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,214.50
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	755.63
Traveling expense	12.60
Furniture and fixtures.....	113.03
Interest paid	8.00
Freight, express and hauling.....	9.72
Miscellaneous expense	11.05
Rentals paid	330.00
Organization	8.00

\$ 8,027.83

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE.

Salaries	\$1,575.24
Other services purchased.....	16.25
Postage	79.50
Telephone and telegraph.....	299.10
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	2,895.02
Traveling expense	1,222.93
Furniture and fixtures.....	50.35
Freight, express and hauling.....	2.67
Miscellaneous expense	56.74
Rentals paid	24.00
Organization	20.50

\$ 6,242.30

EDUCATIONAL SECTION.

Postage	\$ 15.00
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	100.00
	\$ 115.00

PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE.

Salaries	\$ 208.30
Postage	20.00
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	38.35
	\$ 266.65

MEDICAL SECTION.

Other services purchased.....	\$ 310.15
Postage	35.35
Telephone and telegraph.....	1.04
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	89.03
	\$ 435.57

PUBLICITY.

Salaries	\$1,609.27
Postage	1,901.50
Telephone and telegraph.....	10.50
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	3,163.74
Furniture and fixtures.....	65.50
Rentals paid	15.00
	\$ 6,765.51

WOMAN'S SECTION.

Salaries	\$ 767.80
Other services purchased.....	141.60
Postage	229.43
Telephone and telegraph.....	27.05
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	929.48
Furniture and fixtures.....	30.40
Freight, express and hauling.....	4.85
Miscellaneous expense	4.05
Rentals paid	28.50
	\$ 2,163.16

SPEAKERS' BUREAU.

Postage	\$ 188.00
Telephone and telegraph.....	135.00
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	33.58
	\$ 356.58

FOOD PRODUCTION.

Salaries	\$ 290.00
Other services	11.00
Postage	222.00
Telephone and telegraph.....	68.29

Stationery, printing and supplies.....	225.15	
Furniture and fixtures.....	29.60	
Miscellaneous expense	59.55	
Rentals paid	41.50	
		\$ 947.09

FOOD CONSERVATION.

Stationery, printing and supplies.....	\$ 79.50	
Freight, express and hauling.....	14.60	
		\$ 94.10

MILITARY.

Salaries	\$ 357.35	
Postage	48.00	
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	80.70	
		\$ 486.05

MAILING ROOM.

Salaries	\$ 799.00	
Other service purchased.....	34.25	
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	507.66	
Furniture and fixtures.....	288.11	
Rentals paid	33.00	
		\$ 1,662.02

Total\$27,561.86

We have prepared and installed an accounting system that will properly record the financial affairs of the Council and show a thorough and understandable classification of receipts and expenditures.

We are pleased to report that the State Council of Defense deserves from the people of Indiana the highest commendation for their patriotic and economic management of this important department.

Respectfully submitted,

O. T. BLIZZARD,
W. M. MADDEN,
Field Examiners.

To Hon. Gilbert H. Hendren, State Examiner, State Board of Accounts.

THE FOUR MINUTE MEN.

The Four Minute Men is a nation-wide organization of volunteer speakers. The plan was thought out and put through by Donald M. Ryerson, of Chicago, shortly after war was declared, and officially organized on June 16th, 1917. The purpose of the organization is to assist the various departments of the Government in the work of national defense during the continuance of the war by presenting messages on subjects of vital national importance to the audiences in motion picture theaters. The subject-matter is prepared and the speaking is directed from Washington under the authority of the Government. The organization is a department of the Committee on Public Information.

In each State there is a State Chairman of Four Minute Men co-operating with the State Council of Defense. In Indiana are seventy-nine county organizations, each with its chairman, and twenty-four city organizations, each with its chairman, where the work in the larger cities is of sufficient importance to demand a separate organization at that point. Philip T. White is State Chairman of the Indiana Four Minute Men.

There are in Indiana approximately 950 active speakers enrolled, who are speaking in more than 350 moving picture houses throughout the State and are reaching approximately 150,000 people with a direct message each week.

The subjects treated by the Four Minute Men are selected at Washington and material from which the Four Minute speech is derived is prepared at that point. The Four Minute speakers confine themselves to the subjects prepared and sent out from Washington, inasmuch as they are speaking as representatives of the Administration and carrying a message direct from the Administration. The organization has been aptly termed "The President's Telephone."

Up to December 31st, 1917, the Four Minute Men throughout the country had spoken on twenty distinct subjects, each campaign lasting from one to two weeks. They deal with such subjects as the following: The Facts Behind the President's War Message, The First and Second Liberty Loans, The Red Cross Campaign, Food Conservation, Why We Are Fighting, The Nation in Arms, What Our Enemy Really Is, Unmasking German Propaganda, Food Pledge Week, The Army Y. M. C. A. Work, Speeding Up Our War Activities.

The growth of the movement from sporadic activities in one or two of our larger cities to a nation-wide organization comprising at the present time over 18,000 volunteer speakers is the evidence of the service that it has rendered. It is one of the means for disseminating facts to the American people and arousing them to an understanding of the necessity of supporting the war measures and activities of the country and of giving to the people messages and facts direct from the Administration clearly, concisely and without bias.

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS.

The Committee on Communications, immediately upon its appointment, formulated plans for co-operation of all wire communicating interests, bringing about an agreement that every concern handling messages would give preference to Government business. After proper explanations were made, not one operating company in the State was found not willing to co-operate to the farthest extent, and this is the condition which exists to-day.

The membership of this committee follows:

Frank Wampler, Chairman.

J. C. Nelson, Commercial Supt. Western Union Tel. Co., City.

J. F. Looney, General Supt. Postal Tel. Co., Indianapolis.

W. L. Bott, Manager Jasper County Tel. Co., Rensselaer, Ind.

S. M. Isom, President Mitchell Tel. Co., Mitchell, Ind.

William W. Hans, Gen. Manager Laporte Tel. Co., Laporte, Ind.

Walter J. Uhl, Secretary Logansport Home Tel. Co., Logansport, Ind.

Jesse W. Weik, President Greencastle Tel. Co., Greencastle, Ind.

James H. Davis, President Rude Mfg. Co., Liberty, Ind.
William C. Peters, Chairman Ex. Com. Home Tel. Co., Goshen, Ind.
George G. Hall, Gen. Manager Southern Ind. Tel. Co., Evansville, Ind.

EMPLOYERS' CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Employers' Co-operation was materially assisted in its work by the visit of the British Labor Commission and different meetings addressed by that body in Indianapolis, October 17, 1917. It was the starting of a feeling of co-operation among the employers, and one which the committee has followed up and endeavored to increase and promote. This work is still going on, and, while it has met breakers, considerable progress has been made, and further and better developments are confidently expected as the work progresses. It is felt that the time will come when there will be complete and definite understanding between employer and employe in Indiana, for the period of the war at least.

Recognizing the peculiarly intimate relationship between this committee and that on Labor, Chairman Wampler makes this report:

"We have found our relations with Mr. Charles Fox, as chairman of the Committee on Labor, most cordial, and I want to say that not once has Mr. Fox shown a disposition other than to come more than half way, as far as the interests of those whom he represents are concerned."

The Committee on Employers' Co-operation consists of the following:

Frank Wampler, Chairman.

W. H. McCurdy, care of Hercules Buggy Co., Evansville, Ind.

S. F. Bowser, President S. F. Bowser Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. E. Frederick, Gen. Mgr. Kokomo Steel and Wire Co., Kokomo, Ind.

John B. Campbell, Secy. Campbell Paper Box Co., South Bend, Ind.

Harry Hall, care of Hall Bros., Gary, Ind.

C. B. Sommers, care of D. Sommers & Co., Indianapolis.

J. Fred Hoke, Secy.-Treas. Holcomb-Hoke Mfg. Co., Indianapolis.

Wilber Topping, care of Columbian Enameling and Stamping Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

P. A. Reid, Secy.-Treas. The Elliott & Reid Co., Richmond, Ind.

James Howard, Vice-Pres. Howard Ship Yards Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.

LABOR COMMITTEE.

The Labor Committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense was appointed a committee with one idea in view—that it should be thoroughly representative. Therefore the representatives are distributed in the various parts of the State and among the different labor organizations.

All of the members are recognized as conservative but firm citizens of the State. This committee has not as yet had a meeting, for the very good reason that all questions that have arisen have been settled satisfactorily to all parties concerned without it being necessary to call upon the committee as a whole. This speaks well for the labor conditions in Indiana, and is conclusive proof that labor is doing its duty, in its entirety, that the war may be won.

The committee is as follows:

Chairman, Charles Fox, Terre Haute, President Indiana State Federation of Labor.

Mrs. Mary E. Davis, of the Garment Workers' Union, Indianapolis.
 Louis Schwartz, Business Agent Machinists' Union, Indianapolis.
 William A. Greene, International Typographical Union, Indianapolis.
 Charles Schaefer, President Plumbers' Association of Indiana, Anderson.
 George Schwab, Business Agent Molders' Union, Indianapolis.
 William Neu, Organizer Brewery Workers' Union, Indianapolis.
 George Goetz, International Typographical Union, South Bend.
 T. N. Taylor, President Central Labor Council, Terre Haute.
 William Connolly, Sr., Vice-President Glass Bottle Blowers' International Association, Muncie.
 W. F. Wilson, President State Carpenters' Board, Indianapolis.
 Guy Morris, Barbers' Union, Logansport.
 Henry Hoeltje, Cigarmakers' Union, Fort Wayne.
 Andrew Zeber, Jr., Molders' Union, Evansville.
 Ray Abbott, President Indiana Building Trades, Gary.
 Ed Stewart, President Indiana Mine Workers' Union, Terre Haute.
 Joel Messick, Vice-President Indiana State Federation of Labor, Marion.
 J. C. Skemp, International Secretary-Treasurer Painters' and Paperhangers' Union, Lafayette.

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE.

Affiliated with the State Council of Defense is the War Camp Community Service of Indianapolis—formerly known as the War Service Recreation Board—of which Hugh McK. Landon, of Indianapolis, is chairman. This service is working directly under the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, and the Commission is represented in Indianapolis by F. W. Blaisdell, Executive Secretary of the service.

The functions of this service are to centralize, to co-ordinate, to stimulate, and to direct the efforts of the community for the hospitable reception, the entertainment and the protection of the soldiers who visit Indianapolis.

Organized last July, the service already has an enviable record of achievement behind it. Working always through existing organizations, it has succeeded in bringing about the establishment of a Soldiers' Club exclusively for the use of men in uniform; it has established French and English classes for the men at Fort Harrison; has aided the military authorities in securing speakers and camp entertainments; has secured the use of the swimming and athletic facilities of Indianapolis for men in uniform; has provided minstrel shows and community sings; has arranged receptions, dinners and dances for soldiers; has aided clubs, churches, schools and other organizations in their plans for the care and entertainment of the men; has extended the facilities for caring for and housing friends and relatives who come to Indianapolis to visit the men at Fort Harrison; has organized among the young women of the city a series of Patriotic Leagues with a membership of more than three thousand for doing constructive patriotic work; in a word, has given all possible assistance to every worthy movement tending to the benefit of the soldiers in the community.

The man in uniform is often far from home. The War Camp Community Service aims to give him a home away from home—to supply the home ties and the home interests he has left behind.

The organization and personnel of the service is as follows:

Honorary Members—Governor James P. Goodrich, Hon. Joseph E. Bell, General Edwin F. Glenn, Charles W. Fairbanks, Will H. Hays, Rt. Rev. Joseph M. Francis, Rev. Father F. M. Gavisk, Hon. Caleb S. Denny.

City Recreational Department—James H. Lowry, Chairman.

Religious Department—Rev. M. C. Pearson, Chairman.

Educational Department—Supt. H. S. Gruver, Chairman.

Home Department—Mrs. R. E. Kennington, Chairman.

Social Department—F. D. Loomis, Chairman.

Fraternal Department—Rev. F. S. C. Wicks, Chairman.

Entertainment Department—William P. Herod, Chairman.

Woman-Girl Department—Miss Ruth Lockwood, Chairman.

Commercialized Amusements Department—Mrs. David Ross, Chairman.

Library Department—Mr. H. N. Sanborn, Chairman.

Publicity Department—Curtis Hodges, Chairman; J. A. Stuart, George W. Stout.

COMMITTEE ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION.

Indiana forces were organized for food production at a meeting called by Governor Goodrich April 5, 1917. More than 500 men and women assembled at the State House in response to the call issued by the Governor, who said:

"The farmers of Indiana are the State's most valuable asset in this time of stress. I have called a meeting of all the agricultural interests to mobilize Indiana agriculture. In the interests of larger acreage, greater crops, prevention of waste, please attend conference, State House, Indianapolis, 10 a. m., Thursday, April 5."

The meeting was addressed by Governor Goodrich; President W. E. Stone, of Purdue University; Dr. H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner, now Federal Food Administrator for Indiana; Ralph W. Moss; C. W. Jenkins, Noblesville; G. I. Christie, Purdue University, and others. The food situation was discussed. It was clearly pointed out that there was a world shortage of food and that if the hungry people of Europe were to be fed a larger acreage of crops must be planted in the United States and larger amounts of food saved. The meeting resulted in the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Governor to appoint a committee to carry forward a campaign for increased food production and conservation.

The following permanent committee resulted: Ralph W. Moss, Center Point; W. W. Bonner, Greensburg; W. A. Guthrie, Indianapolis; C. B. Riley, Indianapolis; Ralph Polk, Greenwood; F. G. Heacock, Salem; W. J. Hogan, Indianapolis; Will S. Robbins, Horace; H. E. Barnard, Indianapolis; L. H. Wright, Irvington; Warren T. McCray, Kentland; Samuel Schlosser, Plymouth, and G. I. Christie, Lafayette.

Immediately upon appointment the committee held a meeting and selected Ralph W. Moss as Chairman and W. W. Bonner as Secretary.

The first work of the committee was to arrange for meetings at every county seat in the State for Saturday, April 7, 1917. The following telegram was sent by Governor Goodrich to county agents in counties having such officers and to leading citizens in all other counties:

"We must organize Indiana agriculture to meet the demand for food forced by war conditions abroad and exhausted supply at home. See daily press for notice of meeting at your Court House, Saturday, April 7, 1:30 p. m. Arrange for room, chairman, speakers, publicity. Use every agency to secure full attendance."

As a result of this action large and enthusiastic meetings were held in eighty-nine counties of the State. To aid in definite organization a plan was formulated by the committee and forwarded to each county agent. To the other counties a representative of Purdue University was sent to assist in holding the meeting and in securing a county-wide organization to carry forward the work. The county organizations elected chairman, secretary, together with committees on corn, live stock, gardens, poultry, dairying, horticulture, food conservation and labor. These committees took up the work in an active way and gave the movement widespread and strong support.

CORN PRODUCTION.

Corn is king in Indiana. The opportunity to secure an increased food supply was in securing an increased acreage of corn and a material increase in acre yields. A special campaign for increased corn production was launched by the committee. All county agents were asked to give special attention to the organizing of the farmers for seed corn testing and selection. Counties with county agents were furnished young men from Purdue University to assist in organizing the various interests for corn testing and selection. In this way every county and every community were reached through a representative instructed by the committee.

The implement dealers of the State co-operated with the committee in holding special demonstrations in hardware stores and implement houses in all towns throughout Indiana. Special assistance was given in the adjustment of planters, the grading of corn, the testing of seed, etc. Indiana schools rendered a large and valuable service through the agricultural classes. The pupils were encouraged to prepare germinators and to test seed corn for the farmers in their communities. Many thousands of bushels of corn were tested and the improved stand in the fields testified to the excellent work accomplished by these young people. Grain dealers, millers, bankers and others co-operated in the movement and gave every possible aid to the farmers in securing good seed and in urging farmers to plant an increased acreage.

The campaign resulted in the planting of more than 5,600,000 acres of corn, which was nearly 600,000 acres in excess of the 1916 crop. In spite of an unusual season, the yield in the State was placed at 203,000,000 bushels, as compared with 175,658,000 bushels for 1916.

A special seed corn campaign was conducted in the fall. October 15 to 20 was chosen as Seed Corn Week. A special effort was made at this time to select from the field as much as possible of the seed which would be needed for the next year's crop. The United States Department of Agriculture furnished fifteen men to assist in the campaign. Many thousand bushels of high-class seed was selected in this way.

HOME AND VACANT LOT GARDENS.

Realizing that the people of the towns and cities could do much to increase food production through the cultivation of home gardens and vacant lots, Governor Goodrich called a meeting of the mayors of all Indiana cities Wednesday, April 11. The Governor addressed this meeting and emphasized the need for greater food production and conservation. It was shown in a clear way that the home garden would produce large quantities of vegetables which could be used and thus relieve the staple foods for shipment to the Allies.

The mayors were also advised that it would be legal at this time to appropriate public funds to engage supervisors for the garden work, to purchase seeds and in other ways encourage the planting and cultivation of gardens and the saving of the product. People everywhere were aroused to the need of garden work and took up the movement with real enthusiasm. Chambers of commerce, commercial clubs, women's clubs, public schools and other organizations co-operated with the town and city administrations in perfecting organizations to handle the work. These organizations also arranged to employ men and women who are qualified to supervise the scheme and to give to boys and girls, men and women the necessary information for the better handling of the gardens and of the products.

It is estimated that more than 500,000 gardens were planted in Indiana in 1917. It is also shown that a lot well cultivated will produce sufficient vegetables for an entire year for a family of five. From this it is readily seen that tremendous quantities of foodstuffs were produced and that the product of Indiana gardens has meant much in releasing wheat and meat, which has been demanded by the Food Administration for the army, the navy and the Allies.

FARM LABOR.

An important work of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation was the organization of committees on farm labor in the various communities of the State. Large numbers of young men left the farms to take up military service and to aid in the industries which are necessary to supply the munitions of war. With increased production on the farms, it was therefore necessary to aid in replacing this labor. Sixty thousand labor blanks were printed and placed in banks, offices of grain dealers, county agents, millers, chambers of commerce and others. A farmer who needed labor was requested to fill out one of the blanks and indicate his needs. Purdue University, through the Farm Management Division, furnished three men who gave their full time to the locating of sources of labor and who assisted in securing help to meet the demands of the various counties.

Schools of the State were asked to permit the boys who were able to assist in farm work to leave school for this purpose and to allow them credit in their classes. The schools responded to this request, and in this way a large amount of help was furnished to the farmers. In a similar way the colleges and universities of the State responded to the call and allowed students to leave for the farms, giving them credit in the various classes for unfinished work.

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Indiana has nearly 700,000 dairy cows. Dairy products are recognized as important and valuable food, and should be used in increasing quantities by our people. Therefore, it seemed important that an effort should be made to increase dairy products in the State. A special committee consisting of Samuel Schlosser, Plymouth; John Risch, P. E. Crane, R. E. Caldwell and C. R. George was appointed and asked to formulate a program for the State. A report was submitted to the State Committee May 3 and was adopted.

Through the Dairy Committee arrangements were made to send special monthly letters and bulletins to more than 73,000 dairymen in the State. The printing and distribution of these were financed by the creamery manufacturers. Lecture and demonstration tours were conducted in practically all of the large dairy counties. Arrangements were also made for the securing of pure bred dairy cattle and the placing of same on Indiana farms. Dairy calf clubs were organized in connection with various banks, and in this way a large amount of high-class stock was introduced into the State. Special meetings were held at many points and were attended by practical dairymen who gave much helpful information on the feeding and management of dairy herds, the production of special crops and the handling of the milk products in the best possible way. The committee also arranged in Crawfordsville and other cities for special demonstrations on the value and utilization of milk and other dairy products. The demonstrator was furnished by Purdue University.

MELINE FAIRBANKS MEM. LIBRARY

MORE AND BETTER WHEAT.

An unusual demand was made by the Allies and the European people upon the United States for more wheat. As a result of the war, wheat production in Belgium, France, England and other countries has been materially reduced. The United States Department of Agriculture called upon Indiana for a 20 per cent. increase in the acreage of winter wheat. To meet this demand it was necessary to plan a special campaign. For some time the Indiana Millers' Association, in co-operation with Purdue University, had planned for some action along this line. It was therefore deemed desirable to call all forces together and to arrange for one big drive. The following committee representing the various interests was appointed by the State Committee: Edgar J. Evans, Chairman; J. S. Hazelrigg, C. B. Riley, Elmer Hutchinson, W. H. Aiman, Charles A. Aspaugh, A. B. Cohee, George Rohm, W. W. Suckow, C. B. Jenkins, Cloyd Loughry, A. E. Kalter, R. C. Ellis, C. L. Goodbar, A. G. Lupton, Ralph Payne, G. I. Christie, A. T. Wiancko, J. C. Beavers, J. N. McMahan.

The wheat committee held a meeting and immediately outlined a program of action. Purdue University was asked to prepare a special publication setting forth the best information on suitable varieties of wheat, preparation of seed bed, methods of seed fertilization, etc. The university was also asked to furnish a number of men to visit the various counties and in co-operation with millers, grain dealers, bankers and others locate the best fields of wheat and designate them as ones from which seed should be used. Millers and grain dealers agreed on the plan

of producing this high-class seed, cleaning same and selling it to farmers at practically cost. Fertilizer manufacturers agreed to give assistance in furnishing the necessary plant food and in having the same shipped to farmers in good time.

A lecture campaign during the months of July and August was also arranged. Meetings were held in the various townships in more than 79 counties. The United States Bureau of Crop Estimates, through the State Field Agent, George C. Bryant, cooperated with the Committee in giving information on the acreage necessary for each county to plant in order to meet the government requirements. The program was followed out in an active and satisfactory way. Farmers showed a genuine interest and every one did his part to secure the needed wheat acreage. When all was over, it was with great satisfaction that the committee found that the 20 per cent. increase demanded had been secured. Indiana planted in the fall of 1917 2,640,000 acres of wheat as compared with 2,116,000 the previous year and 242,000 acreage of rye as compared with 210,000 acres for 1916.

SILOS.

A silo campaign was launched and carried through which resulted in the placing of more than 6,000 silos on Indiana farms. In addition to this many thousands of farmers were acquainted with the value of the silo and induced to give this institution their serious attention which will result in the placing of larger numbers during the following years.

The State Food Committee received the cooperation of the silo manufacturers, who made an appropriation of \$1,500 and Purdue University. Maurice Douglas of Flat Rock, a prominent farmer and a man who has had much experience with silos was appointed to serve as state leader. Mr. Douglas spent one hundred days in the campaign and did much to place the question of silos prominently before the people of the State.

Two large and attractive silo posters were prepared. These were distributed widely in every county of the State. In addition, something more than 9,000 of these have been placed in other states from the far west to the far east of the United States.

Purdue University prepared a number of special bulletins covering the subjects: "The Silo and the Sheep Man," "The Silo and the Beef Cattle Breeder," "The Silo and the Cattle Feeder," "The Silo for the General Farmer," "The Silo for Increased Dairy Production." A number of miscellaneous pamphlets were also prepared and distributed. The dairy manufacturers of the State cooperated in this campaign. This organization sent a letter to every dairyman supplying cream and milk to their plants. They also arranged to send a monthly bulletin which emphasizes the silo and its important place in increased agricultural production.

The soft corn crop which resulted from early frost and the shortage of hay has emphasized during the winter the great value of the campaign and the real value of silos.

LIVE STOCK.

The United States Government, through the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration, asked farmers of Indiana to increase the number of hogs in 1918, 20 per cent. over that of 1917. The Com-

mittee on Food Production and Conservation, in answer to this call, asked Indiana hog breeders and feeders to assemble at Purdue University October 20. This meeting was addressed by a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture. The request for increase was considered reasonable and practicable. A special campaign was planned and carried forward in every county of the State. Through the county agents, emergency demonstration agents, food production committees and county councils of defense meetings were held in the various counties. Special representatives of the Food Committee and Purdue University attended the meetings and presented the request for increased production and pointed out to the farmers how this could best be brought about.

Valuable cooperation in the hog production campaign was secured through the office of State Veterinarian L. E. Northrup. As a result of shortage of feed many farmers were shipping light weight hogs. The State Veterinarian in cooperation with the Indianapolis stock yards people and the county agents, arranged to return a large number of these hogs to farmers where feed was plentiful and where they could be finished. This work was of great value and has meant much in meeting the demand for pork.

Sheep clubs, calf clubs and general live stock feeding has been emphasized through bankers and the organization of live stock clubs and contests. More than 6,000 sheep have been brought from Michigan and adjoining states and placed on Indiana farms. These ewes were inspected by representatives of Purdue University and of the office of State Veterinarian. These campaigns have resulted in a material increase in the number of live stock on Indiana farms.

SEED POTATO SURVEY.

In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and Purdue University, the Committee on Food Production and Conservation arranged a survey of seed potato stocks in Indiana. Six men qualified to inspect potatoes were engaged and sent to the various large potato producing counties. These men inspected the potatoes and located a large amount of seed, entirely free from disease and scab, and arranged to have these held for spring planting. As a result of high prices last year and seed shortage a large amount of seed potatoes was distributed which was diseased and which rendered a product of poor quality. This inspection work means much in assuring potato growers of the State of a supply of seed free from disease and of good quality.

FOOD CONSERVATION.

Realizing that the conservation of food was most important and that the saving of the large crops produced would mean much in meeting the demands of the people during the coming year, the Committee arranged for a state-wide campaign. Emergency food courses covering two weeks were held at Purdue University. Arrangements were made for all vocational teachers of Home Economics in the classes of the State to attend this course. In order that attendance might be assured the railroad fare of the people was provided. Women who have served as institute lectures and demonstrators were also encouraged to attend the course. Other

volunteer leaders who could arrange to take up the work in the various communities were also urged to attend. The result was that several hundred were reached with definite instruction and plans were made whereby they returned to the various communities and took up the work of food conservation.

A special effort was made through these people to organize the girls and women of the various communities into canning clubs and classes. Special representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and Purdue University were used for lectures and demonstrations at various points in the State. Another feature of the conservation work was the holding of exhibits of products which had been canned, dried and in other ways saved. These exhibits proved helpful and were an inspiration to the leaders and the people of the community.

A special feature of the conservation work was the giving of help in the construction of pits for vegetables such as potatoes, beets, carrots, etc., where cellars and other storage space could not be secured.

The Committee also cooperated with the Food Administration in urging conservation of staple foods. Several hundred lectures and demonstrations were arranged for women, so they might get the best possible help in the planning of menus, utilization of substitutes and other ways of meeting the food problems.

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

The Indiana Horticultural Society joined with the State Food Committee in organizing work in marketing and distribution of food products. O. G. Anderson of the Purdue Horticultural Department was secured to serve as state leader. Additional help was furnished to Mr. Anderson and these men visited the various county councils and arranged for municipal markets and other means of handling the local situations. The curb market, the municipal market, the food exchange and other means employed in the various communities of the State were of great service and did much to save large supplies of perishable food products, which, through the regular mediums would have been lost. Through this medium many thousands of bushels of apples were also saved. Help was also given to organizations in handling melons and other food products.

It was found that many women had canned and saved more vegetables and fruits than they could use. Through food exchanges at Crawfordsville, Indianapolis and other points, arrangements were made for the handling of this product and placing it in the hands of those who needed the same.

COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS, MORAL AND SOCIAL FORCES.

The Committee on Religious, Moral and Social Forces is a part of the working organization of the State Council of Defense. The purpose and program of this committee are expressed in the following statement:

"In a struggle like that into which we as a nation are now entering and in which the European nations are so deeply involved, the nation must feel for and find the sources of moral strength. It is of fundamental importance that ideals be defined and that our ideals and purposes command assent and produce or express convictions.

"The churches, with us, are free from any form of state control. Their response in patriotic support of government must be spontaneous. The

value of such support, however, is not less than of state churches.

"To commandeer the moral and spiritual resources of the people, and to mobilize the church constituency requires an educational propaganda that shall reach and produce clear and strong convictions as to the rightness of our national cause.

"To achieve this result among our people so largely of varied Nationality and especially of European origins, is a unique and difficult task. Under the splendid leadership of President Wilson who has defined our developing ideals before the world in such way as to command universal respect, great moral progress has already been made.

"To rally and to unify the patriotism of our people through the influence of the churches becomes an important undertaking. The church people of the State are particularly concerned that the moral conditions surrounding the camps and in the army and navy be as wholesome as they can be made."

Secretary of War Baker sent to Governor Goodrich early in the spring of 1917 a letter calling attention to the importance of safeguarding the health and the morals of the men stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison. In this communication the Secretary says:

"I am very anxious to bring to the attention of the State Councils of Defense a matter in which they can be of great service to the War Department.

"In the training camps already established, large bodies of men, selected primarily from the youth of the country will be gathered together for a period of intensive training and discipline. The greater proportion of this force will be made up of young men who have not yet become accustomed to contact with either the saloon or the prostitute, and who will be at that plastic and generous period of life when questionable modes of indulgence serves as outlets for exuberant physical vitality.

"Our responsibility in this matter is not open to question. We cannot allow these young men, most of whom will have been drafted into service, to be surrounded by a vicious and demoralizing environment, nor can we leave anything undone which will protect them from unhealthy influences and crude forms of temptation. Not only have we an inescapable responsibility in this matter to the families and communities from which these young men are selected, but from the standpoint of our duty and our determination to create an efficient army we are bound as a military necessity to do everything in our power to promote the health and conserve the vitality of the men in the training camps. In this respect we can learn from the experience of the European armies.

"I am determined that our new training camps as well as the surrounding zones within an effective radius shall not be places of temptation and peril. The amendments to the army bill recently passed give the War Department more authority in this matter than we previously possessed.

"On the other hand we are not going to be able to obtain the conditions necessary to the health and vitality of our soldiers without the full cooperation of our local authorities in the cities and towns near which our camps are located, or through which our soldiers will be passing in transit to other points.

"Will you give earnest consideration to this matter in your particular State? I am confident that much can be done to arouse the cities and

towns to an appreciation of their responsibility for clean conditions, and I would suggest that, through such channels as may present themselves to you, you impress upon these communities their patriotic opportunity in this matter. I would further suggest that as an integral part of the war machinery your council make itself responsible for seeing that the laws of your State and of Congress in respect to these matters are strictly enforced. This relates not only to the camps established under Federal authority, both the present officers' training camps and the divisional training camps soon to be opened, but to the more or less temporary mobilization points of the National Guard units. It relates, too, as I have indicated, to the large centers, through which soldiers will constantly be passing in transit to other points.

"As I say, the War Department intends to do its full part in these matters, but we expect the cooperation and support of the local communities. If the desired end cannot be otherwise achieved, I propose to move the camps from those neighborhoods in which clean conditions can not be secured."

The following named citizens have been officially appointed on this committee:

Dr. A. B. Storms, Chairman, Indianapolis.

Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Indianapolis.

Rev. M. C. Pearson, Indianapolis.

Merle Sidener, Indianapolis.

Rev. C. H. Winders, Indianapolis.

Rev. Frederick E. Taylor, Indianapolis.

Caleb S. Denny, Indianapolis.

Dr. George W. Combs, Indianapolis.

E. W. Felt, Indianapolis.

Charles A. Greathouse, Indianapolis.

Hugh McK. Landon, Indianapolis.

Rev. Francis Gavisk, Indianapolis.

Rabbi M. Feuerlicht, Indianapolis.

Mrs. Harry E. Barnard, Indianapolis.

Frank P. Smith, Franklin.

J. C. Johnson, Evansville.

R. L. O'Hair, Greencastle.

James Triggs, Huntington.

Richard Rosencranz, Evansville.

Timothy Nicholson, Richmond.

E. V. Hawkins, Connersville.

H. F. Clements, Mt. Vernon.

Rev. John P. Hale, Lafayette.

M. M. Stoops, Petersburg.

Thomas Hawkins, Shelbyville.

Howard Roosa, Evansville.

George Lockwood, Marion.

President W. E. Stone, Lafayette.

President George R. Grose, Greencastle.

President W. L. Bryan, Bloomington.

Dr. G. Leslie, Fort Wayne.

With these are the following sub-committee organizations :

Executive Committee—A. B. Storms, Chairman ; Rev. Chas. H. Winders, Rev. Frederick E. Taylor, Rev. Francis Gavisk, Rabbi Morris M. Feuerlicht, Rev. M. C. Pearson, Mr. Merle Sidener, Dr. George W. Combs, Mr. Hugh McK. Landon, Mrs. Harry E. Barnard, Dr. Chas. P. Emerson.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

1. On Communications to the Churches—Rev. Charles H. Winders, Chairman ; Rev. Frederick E. Taylor, Rev. Francis Gavisk, Rabbi Morris M. Feuerlicht.

2. On Law Enforcement and Moral Conditions—Rev. M. C. Pearson, Chairman.

3. On General Publicity—Merle Sidener, Chairman.

4. Hygiene and Morals—Dr. George W. Combs, Chairman.

5. Conservation—Mrs. Harry E. Barnard.

The Committee has addressed itself to the problem of law enforcement in the city of Indianapolis particularly, as it effects the health and morals of soldiers.

1. It can be stated in brief that the city authorities, including the Mayor, Chief of Police, Police Force, the City Court, the Criminal Court and the County authorities have all earnestly cooperated with the Marion County Council of Defense in securing a vigorous enforcement of the laws against all forms of commercialized vice, with the result that the vicious elements have been discouraged and largely driven from the city.

2. A number of communications have been sent to the churches of the State, calling attention to the duty of Christian citizenship standing staunchly by the Government in the righteous cause which now is challenging all our energy. Responses received indicate that a great moral influence has thus been influenced through the churches.

Preceding the organization of the Council a conference of church men was called to meet at the State House, Governor Goodrich issuing a proclamation embodying the call, and a very large representation of the churches was in attendance.

A conference of church men also was called in connection with the great war conference held in Indianapolis, December 20.

3. A suggestion has gone out to all the County Councils of Defense to organize a Committee on Public Morals analogous to the Committee on Morals of the State Council.

Through these county committees as well as direct communications to the churches of the State emphasis has been placed upon the importance of maintaining regular correspondence between the boys who are now in the Government service and the home folks ; (2nd) service flags have been encouraged and such flags have been placed in probably the great majority of churches and Sunday schools throughout the State. (3rd) The patriotic duty of supporting with enthusiasm the policy of the Government in Food Conservation and in subscribing to Liberty Loans, Y. M. C. A. war work, Red Cross work and the like has been emphasized in every possible way. Among the more significant of these communications may be mentioned the following :

"The attention of the State Council of Defense having repeatedly been called to the freedom with which some individuals by speech and in print

are criticising our Government and its determined policies, we believe it timely and pertinent that there should in the name of the State be a declaration:

"1. That a state of war now exists between the United States and the Imperial German government. The time for discussion upon the main issue is past and the time for action has come. The right of free criticism of public officials and of public policies which has for its purpose correction of faults of administration, or the calling to account before the bar of public opinion officials who are failing to perform their duty, or the discussion of policies that are being formulated, should not be curtailed or questioned, but in the interest of national efficiency in this time of crisis which involves the safety of our country, free criticism of fundamental policies of the Government when those policies have once been determined, becomes dangerous and treasonable.

"An American citizen who at this juncture berates our Government for participating in the world war, or who agitates for premature or indeterminate peace, or seeks to obstruct governmental measures for bringing the resources of the nation to bear effectively in the war, or seeks to discourage patriotism by his own unpatriotic words or spirit, is essentially a traitor. While he may not technically expose himself to the charge of treason and thus be brought to judgment by Federal authority, he should be made to feel that he stands condemned before the bar of patriotic public opinion.

"2. We, therefore, urge upon the citizens of Indiana serious attention to the importance of developing an unquestioned patriotic attitude in all our communities. Without in any way countenancing drastic action, we believe, that the time has come for the line of distinction to be drawn sharply between a patriotic and an unpatriotic attitude. All possible emphasis through the press and in public address, as well as by private conversation and influence must be placed upon the imperious necessity that is upon us now to win this war. Our armies in training and in the trenches must be made to feel that they have the solid moral backing of the Nation. The governments of Europe must be made to understand that our people are united, as in fact we are, with the exception of a small minority, in the determination to add the entire strength of this nation to that of the Allied nations, in the league of peoples of which we are now an essential part, in a determined purpose to defeat and discredit a brutal military autocracy that has sought to dominate the world.

"We challenge the attention of the citizens of this great State to the supreme duty of every citizen to give moral support to the Government. In such an hour as this the one consideration which must be held uppermost is the safety of the Nation itself. The necessity is now upon us for the sake of our freedom and future welfare, and for the security in the world of the principles for which we stand and shall stand, to demonstrate that democracies can be united and efficient in their determination to make the world safe for democracy.

"3. Without desiring to engender or encourage suspicions and jealousies, that should rather be allayed when public feeling is tense, we yet believe that there should be vigilance everywhere in rebuking treasonable words and checking treasonable action and that prompt information should be given to Federal authorities whenever it shall appear disloyalty is hindering national purposes.

“The time is now come when the Nation must say to its own people, ‘He who is not for us is against us.’ If any citizen of this country is so constituted that he cannot whole heartedly sustain the Government, he can at least refrain from disloyal words or acts and should be constrained to do so if necessary, both by public opinion and by governmental authority.”

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE (RAILROADS).

The Transportation Committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense has given its particular efforts to dealing with individual cases of a failure of car supply or transportation service. It has had to do with numerous individual appeals for cars and service and in many cases have been able to bring about a compliance with the request. Suggestions have been made with reference to the use of open top cars for coal only, and relating to other transportation matters which have had as their larger aspects, giving relief to some particular stress in transportation in large way of important and urgently needed commodities. Both carriers and shippers have cooperated in a very helpful way. The fact that it is the principal business of the Transportation Committee to aid in giving relief to individual cases is becoming pretty generally understood, and has lead to a great many inquiries, or requests for help coming in and being handled without their even being brought to the attention of the Council.

It is the feeling of the chairman that the transportation difficulties in the future will not be any greater than they have been in the past, during the existence of the Council and in all probability will be better. The unified operation of the railroads should help and a clearer conception of the changed transportation condition on the part of the railroads has made it possible for operating methods to be revised so as to deal more effectively with the requirements of shippers. H. R. Kurrie is chairman of this committee.

THE SPEAKERS' BUREAU.

Immediately after the declaration of war in April, the Extension Division of Indiana University, enlarged the scope of its public lecture service to provide speakers on war topics to any organization in Indiana which desired patriotic addresses. Many speakers, recruited largely from educational institutions, were scheduled for addresses in all parts of the State during the spring and early summer. Systematic effort was made to send speakers on war problems to the county teachers' institutes, held in every county during the summer.

One of the first recommendations of the Educational Section of the State Council of Defense was that qualified speakers should be made available for addressing audiences in every community in order to assist in mobilizing public opinion in support of the Government's war policies. Speakers were carefully selected by the presidents of the colleges, universities and normal schools and sent out for numerous patriotic meetings. Many of these speakers spoke under the auspices of the Educational Section cooperating with the Extension Division of Indiana University.

In August Indiana University was formally requested by the State Council of Defense to assume the responsibility of organizing and partially financing a speakers' bureau as a division of the Council. This obligation was immediately assumed and offices were opened in the Senate

Chamber of the State Capitol, with a director, secretary and stenographers. From time to time, several members of the Extension Division staff of the university have given a large share of their time to the work of the speaker's bureau, and frequently the service of the division's staff of stenographers at Bloomington and Indianapolis have been required to help in the clerical work. Assistance to the bureau has been given by several members of the State Council of Defense and by volunteers from Indianapolis. The Speakers' Committee of the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense, have cooperated with the Speakers' Bureau, also has the United States Boys' Working Reserve and the Four Minute Men's organization, and the Lake Division of the Red Cross and the Indianapolis chapter.

The Advisory Committee of the Speakers' Bureau consists of representatives of the National Security League, the League to Enforce Peace, the State Board of Education, the War Service Board, the Food and Fuel Administrations, the Woman's Section and the Four Minute Men and two civilians, prominent in the State.

The aim and purposes of the Speakers' Bureau have been tabulated as follows:

1. To mobilize public opinion and stimulate patriotic service.
2. To increase local interest in the appeals by the Government and by official and semi-official organizations for support of specific war service.
3. To aid select groups of men, especially those who volunteer their services to the Speakers' Bureau, to obtain quickly a clear and authoritative comprehension of government war measures and policies, and of specific social and economic problems created by the war.
4. To aid the general public in its effort to understand the measures and policies of the government and the essential facts involved in the problems created by the war.

Besides the names already registered when the bureau began work in the offices of the State Council of Defense, many names of volunteers, men and women, have been added from time to time, bringing the total number up to 489. About 75 women are included in the list. These include two general types of speakers, public-spirited men and women of repute and exceptional speaking ability; and authorities on specific subjects, such as health, labor, child welfare, food and fuel conservation, etc.

In order to keep these speakers in touch with the vital problems of the war, as they develop, the Speakers' Bureau has had their names placed on the mailing lists of the Committee on Public Information at Washington, and also of the Federal Food Administration, and other national organizations. Publications sent in by other organizations, of which only a few copies are received, are loaned to the speakers especially interested, for return to the bureau.

A comprehensive outline of the most significant problems created by the war was prepared by the Extension Division of Indiana University for distribution to speakers. Bibliographies of current literature and government publications with regard to these specific problems are included in the outline, and furnished to those particularly interested.

Since the organization of the Speakers' Bureau as part of the State Council of Defense, over 300 engagements have been filled. Frequently more than one speaker was required at a single meeting, and often a com-

munity music leader was sent with the speaker. The bureau is filling now on the average of six dates per day, with the rate gradually increasing. The number does not include either, all the addresses given before high schools in the organization of the High School Patriotic Leagues.

The types of calls received are widely varied. They include: Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, College and University Convocations, Commencement Addresses for High Schools, County Fairs, Old Settlers' Day Celebrations, Harvest Fairs, Patriotic Drives (where teams of speakers are sent out to tour an entire county with a band), Township Fairs, Meetings of Church Brotherhoods, Teachers and Parent-Teachers' Associations, conventions of all sorts, Womens' Clubs, flag raisings and a gathering of fifty people to celebrate the departure of one soldier from their community.

During the Liberty Loan drives, food conservation drives and similar special efforts, the Speakers' Bureau has cooperated to supply regular and specially called meetings with speakers, on these specific subjects.

Series of lectures are being organized, including those connected with furthering the organization and work of the High School Patriotic Service Leagues. Form letters sent out to schools, churches, libraries, etc., have resulted in the organization of a special series of lectures in different communities on specific problems of the war. Meetings are held once or twice a month, often on Sunday afternoons, in each of about seventy-five communities; the speakers, furnished by the bureau, discuss particular war problems. Some of these series are already inaugurated; others are still to be begun.

The Committee on Public Information and the Speakers' Bureau, of the Council of National Defense, at Washington, cooperate with the Speakers' Bureau of the Indiana State Council of Defense, in routing speakers of national reputation in Indiana. Through the cooperation of these organizations, and the League to Enforce Peace and the Americanization Society, the following speakers of national reputation have been secured for addresses in Indianapolis and out through the State: Lieutenant Paul Perigord of the French Army, Captain J. M. DeBeaufort, press correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph; Mary Antin, author and lecturer; Bassanta Koomar Roy, Hindoo lecturer; Bishop Williams of Detroit; Crawford Vaughan, ex-premier of Australia; Dr. Lyman P. Powell, president of Hobart College, and representative of the League to Enforce Peace and the Association of American Colleges, and Lieutenant Hector MacQuarrie, of the British Royal Field Artillery, author and lecturer.

The activities of the Speakers' Bureau in connection with the statewide war conference December 13-14, are not included in the scope of this article.

Requests have been received from the Committee on Public Information at Washington, and from state councils of defense in Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania, California and elsewhere for information about the organization and methods of the Speakers' Bureau, and about the war conferences. These have been replied to as fully as possible, and form literature describing the activities of the Indiana State Council of Defense and the Speakers' Bureau have been sent in reply.

Professor J. J. Pettijohn of Indiana University, has had general supervision of the Speakers' Bureau, acting under the direction of the State Council.

THE EDUCATIONAL SECTION.

Prior to the organization of the State Council of Defense, upon joint call of Governor James P. Goodrich and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. Horace Ellis, representatives of all the educational agencies in Indiana, assembled in Indianapolis for conference. There were present at that meeting college presidents, normal school presidents, parochial school presidents, women's college presidents, city and county superintendents, principals of private and state normal schools and representatives of educational organizations and of the educational press. It was probably the most notable gathering of educators in the history of our State. The meeting was addressed by Governor James P. Goodrich, Will H. Hayes, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and other persons interested in making effective in Indiana the recommendations of President Wilson's April message to Congress. It was an occasion of high resolve and dedication. Committees were appointed for the mobilization of all the educational forces of the State, and active steps were taken to begin a vigorous preparation for the war.

Following closely upon this meeting came the organization of the State Council of Defense—with its various sections—the Educational Section being one. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction was made chairman of this section and all the other educational interests of the State were represented in the Executive Committee appointed to direct the work of the section.

One of the first considerations demanding serious attention was the adjustment of the relationship existing between the school and other legitimate war activities—the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Boys' Working Reserve, and such other activities. Naturally there was a variety of ideas advanced by the educators and the other agencies, but happily, under the law of give and take, the adjustment of these relationships have been effected without the slightest friction.

The slogan of the school has been, speed up the program, but continue the schools intact in order that the problems to be solved after the war shall have ended, may have capable men and women to solve them. There has been no disinclination on the part of the Educational Section to halt or to question any legitimate war undertaking in which the schools are a necessary part.

It early became evident to the Educational Section that radical measures would have to be adopted to eradicate in certain quarters spasmodic manifestations here and there among the teachers of pro-German sentiment. A firm and yet sensible attitude on the part of the Educational Section has practically eliminated any tendencies toward disloyalty among our teachers.

The Educational Section has waged a campaign of education from its organization to this date. Availing itself of all of the agencies at its command, it has been foremost in sending into every county men and women who should deliver messages of absolute loyalty to the Nation, to the Federal Administration, to the State Government, and to the State Coun-

cil of Defense. Some of the most gratifying results have followed these efforts. Another educational agency of great promise has received the hearty endorsement of the Educational Section and shall become a very vital factor in our State's welfare—the High school text book, suggested by the State Council of Defense, authorized by the Governor, and published by order of the State Board of Education. Excepting for the necessary orders of the Federal Fuel Administrator this book would have been in the hands of every High school pupil long before now. It will reach these pupils within the next few days. A satisfactory understanding has been reached by the Educational Section with the various industries of the State—the canning industry, the agricultural industry, and the trades industries. With not a single infraction of the Federal child labor law, Indiana shall have as a substitute for part of the man power, withdrawn from these industries because of the volunteer enlistments and conscriptions of our men, a boy power that will compensate in the matter of food production and food conservation and other war work service surprisingly large. Every teacher is actively employed in speeding up the program in order that boys and girls of legitimate age may have their part in the program ahead.

Early in the year it became evident that much of the work of the Educational Section would attach itself to the vocational work of the State. Accordingly the Educational Section arranged for the entire machinery of the vocational schools to be placed at the disposal of those interested in the war program. Gratifying results followed this disposition. The radio, buzzer work was advanced rapidly in this State because of the fine cooperation of the vocational schools.

The record made by voluntary enlistments of the Indiana teachers through the hearty cooperation of the Educational Section of the State Council of Defense is glorious. Where the women teachers of next year are to come from is a present serious problem. The Educational Section has gone far in this regard to calm and to satisfy local communities. Some towns and cities have had their senior High school classes practically deprived of their young men who have enlisted by the hundreds for every sort of work demanded by the army and navy.

At the conference called by Governor James P. Goodrich, May 5, 1917, there was an attendance of 300 school officials and teachers.

A State Committee for Educational Mobilization was appointed, consisting of representative school men. Sub-committees were appointed as follows:

1. High schools.
2. City superintendents.
3. County superintendents.
4. Non-State colleges.
5. Universities and Normal schools.

The State Committee and its sub-committees drew up and published a "Program for the Mobilization of the Educational Forces of Indiana."

Purpose—"To provide for everyone engaged in educational work an opportunity to render some important service to the State and Nation during the war."

Activities Proposed—Specific suggestions were given under the following heads, indicating how teacher and pupil could serve.

- A. Production and conservation of food and clothing.

- B. Expansion of vocational training.
- C. Teaching of thrift.
- D. School extension into the community.
- E. Intensification of physical training.
- F. Conservation of health.
- G. Teaching of constructive patriotism.
- H. Introduction of courses on war service.

Organization of County Educational Committees—Under the direction of the State Committee, superintendents and principals were instructed to organize educational committees in each county. Later these committees were taken over by the local County Councils of Defense and in many cases were given the designation of "Educational Sections."

Creation of the Educational Section—June 20, 1917, the State Committee was designated by the Educational Section of the State Council of Defense with the personnel as originally appointed, but with Dr. Horace Ellis, State superintendent of public instruction, as the chairman.

Activities of the Education Section:

- A. Initiated speaking campaigns. Scheduled patriotic speakers through the secretary of the Section.
- B. Initiated movement for community singing for patriotic purposes.
- C. Assisted in the organization of special campaigns, such as the Red Cross, Liberty Loan, etc.
- D. Collected information concerning war service of schools.
- E. Mailed suggestions and specific recommendations to schools—war service in the schools.

F. Collected data for textbook on "Constructive Patriotism."

G. Under the direction of the Educational Section of the State Council of Defense, authorized by the Signal Corps of the U. S. A., about 30 different schools in Indiana undertook the establishment of courses to train conscripted men and eligible volunteers in telegraphy for the Signal Corps. Five hundred and sixty registered men (draft) were enrolled in the telegraphy classes up to December 10, 1917. Many of these classes are still instructing men for the service.

Special Action to Determine Policies:

A. Authorized the collection of President Wilson's speeches with articles by representative foreign writers and with articles to be prepared by school men for publication in booklet form for the use of schools. (Much of this material was collected but not published, partly because of the work of the National Committee on Public Information).

B. Designated an "Approval Committee," whose function is to pass on the merits of any proposal which may be submitted to the public schools; to advise school officials how best to meet and regulate the demands of outside organizations.

C. Approved plans of Junior Red Cross, with the provision that the organizer should cooperate with the Patriotic Service League.

D. Requested that the schools be represented on the United States Boys' Working Reserve county committees. The State director of the reserve appointed the High school principals.

E. Representatives of the Section met with the officials of the United States Boys' Working Reserve to learn their plans and give assistance. They urged that school men should control the supervision of any work involving school children.

F. Devised an organization and plans for effectively utilizing the labor power of High school students without disrupting the school curricula and injuring the students.

This plan (High School Patriotic Service League and Council of Defense) was presented to several meetings of representative school men, was amended and adopted.

Speaking Campaigns—Under the direction of the Educational Section of the State Council of Defense, two school men have been devoting their time to assisting local school officials and teachers in organizing war service work in the schools, in creating High School Councils of Defense as members of the Patriotic Service League, and in assisting the County Councils of Defense in organizing the work of their educational committees for the conducting of continuous campaigns of education in the townships of each county.

Work of Patriotic Service League—About 100 High schools have organized councils of defense as members of the League.

The following indicates the nature of the work being done by the League High schools:

Purpose of the High School Patriotic Service League.

1. To give direction by school authorities to war service of students.
2. To coordinate all war service activities in the schools for greater efficiency.

3. Not to add new burdens on the children, but to create machinery which will lighten their tasks and prevent their discouragement by too many unregulated, confusing demands.

Organization of League—The Patriotic Service League consists of all those high schools which organize Councils of Defense as members of the League.

The high school council consists of teachers and pupils and their elected and appointed officers.

The council works through three committees: The employment, the finance or fund committee, and the program committee.

Objects and Methods of Employment Committee—To take inventory of the labor supply of the school (a) with proper classifications, (b) and with regular attention to the seasonal demands. (A continuous survey).

To keep record by a well developed card system of the available labor and of the actual work done (in cooperation with the finance committee.)

To co-operate with the Citizens' Survey Committee in determining the labor demand and its correlation with the supply.

To bring about cooperation between the school and the community in giving direction to the work of the students.

To co-operate with the United States Boys' Working Reserve in directing or supervising the placing and the work of those students over sixteen who enroll with the Reserve.

To aid teachers to solve the problem of making up school time lost by students.

Objects and Methods of Finance or Fund Committee—To keep out unregulated wholesale solicitation in the schools for war campaigns, to act as a steering committee, to follow recommendations of the Approval Committee of the Educational Section of the State Council of Defense.

To encourage thrift and saving by individual students, to recommend savings accounts system, to recommend purchase of thrift stamps and

certificates for the Liberty Loans, to cooperate with parents in inducing their children to set aside some money regularly for deposit in savings bank, school savings account, or in a school war fund.

To devise a system of registration and report of the productive work done by students and of their money savings, of their contributions to the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, and to other organizations; in order to have a detailed record of the total war service of the school, this report should be made in cooperation with the employment committee.

To encourage contribution of part of the earnings of the boys and girls, and part of their spending money, to a common school fund from which sums shall be voted for specific purposes as the Red Cross, the French Orphans' Fund and the Liberty Loan.

To supplement contributions by school earnings, such as receipts from entertainments, contests, fairs, exhibits.

Objects and Methods of the Program Committee:—

To arrange regular meetings of the members for determining policies and plans, for conducting patriotic exercises, for discussion of actual methods of patriotic service.

To arrange meetings for the presentation of special subjects, such as War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

To arrange for discussion, contests and debates on war time policies. (Nearly two hundred high schools have enrolled students in the contest of discussion on the question of "War Finance.")

To direct pupils to assist in making arrangements for community meetings, addressed by speakers sent by the Speakers' Bureau of the State Council of Defense.

Action of State Teachers' Association:

A. Recommended the use in the schools of the lessons prepared by the United States Food Commission.

B. Urged the organization of Junior Red Cross in every school.

C. Recommended for use in all the schools for opening exercises and collateral work in English and history the pamphlet of prose and verse selections entitled, "The Battle Line of Democracy."

Miscellaneous War Service Work. Patriotic Meetings—In the spring practically every school and higher institution in the state held numerous patriotic meetings in which the issues of the war were discussed and suggestions made of specific work by teachers, pupils, and parents in the community.

Many of the meetings were devoted to consideration of plans for increasing production, especially in home and community gardening.

Patriotic Exercises—Most schools began in the spring to devote some time at every morning exercise to the singing of patriotic songs and to consideration of the problems confronting the Nation during the war.

Food Production and Conservation—The chief impulse to the planning of home, school and community gardening on a large scale came from the schools. Most high schools enlisted the boys and girls in gardening campaigns. A great many schemes were devised to assure efficient work by the gardeners and to secure increased harvests. In many towns, largely at the instance of school authorities, money was appropriated for the leasing of vacant lots, the preparation of the ground, furnishing of seeds and the organization of supervision. Reports indicate that in many cases, scarcely a vacant lot in the city was left uncultivated.

Much of the success of the food card distribution through the Federal Food Administrator and his local representatives was due to the active work of school teachers and school children. In towns where there are colleges or universities the faculty and student body were effective helpers.

Most schools having domestic science departments early gave increased emphasis to the work of food conservation. Additional courses in food preparation were given and special attention was paid to the matter of saving and substitution. The schools helped in the preparation of exhibits, showing specific methods of food conservation.

In some college towns the department of Home Economics organized Neighborhood Economy Clubs, intended to put into operation recommendations of the food administration.

In counties having a county agricultural agent the schools cooperated closely with the county agent in extending home project work, the organization of Pig Clubs, Corn Clubs, etc.

The Food Administration organized through the teachers a school competition in the making of food conservation posters.

Schools and colleges released several thousands of boys from school work in the spring for work on the farms—giving credit for academic studies in many cases.

Teaching of Thrift—The schools devoted some time in the home economics courses and in opening exercises to the inculcation of the principles of thrift and saving.

During the month of December considerable progress was made by the War Savings Committee in the organization of local committees throughout the State. State officials and teachers are represented on all these committees and an effort is being made to get all pupils to buy thrift stamps.

School Extension—One of the most interesting developments in the attempt to make the schools play a part in winning the war has been the extension of the school influence into the community and outlying rural districts. In the spring some schools threw open their laboratories to the testing of corn for farmers; opened their rooms for lectures on farming, and arranged for the wide distribution of literature on planting, gardening, harvesting, canning, and drying. Some schools organized teams of speakers to go to various parts of the county urging increased production.

During the winter school men were largely instrumental in extending the activities of the educational committees of the local County Councils of Defense into the various townships, chiefly through the institution of more or less continuous campaigns of patriotic education. Their meetings were held in rural school houses and most of the speakers were school men and women.

Many school houses gave up space for Red Cross shops and auxiliaries and held classes in domestic science for the women of the community.

Some schools held open meetings where the best methods of gardening and raising of specific fruits and vegetables were discussed. For instance, one school held a series of meetings, which farmers and patrons in the community attended, to give instruction in the best methods of raising potatoes, beans and other vegetables.

Teaching Constructive Patriotism—Indiana teachers early realized that so-called "constructive patriotism" involved the actual doing of definite work which would have value toward winning the war. School teachers attempted to teach their pupils the essential meaning of patriotism as service. For example, teachers showed their pupils how to knit, how to sew for the Red Cross, how to make war bread, and at the same time make it clear that it was not the actual contribution in things that counted so much, as it was the spirit that prompted them to attempt such service. The "Battle Line of Democracy" is being systematically used in many schools as a kind of textbook in patriotism.

Intensification of Physical Training—Indiana school officials realized that there are two alternatives before the schools: Either military training will be introduced into the schools or existing methods of physical training must be greatly extended. Dr. Horace Ellis, the State superintendent of public instruction and chairman of the Educational Section of the State Council of Defense, gave impetus to the second alternative by authorizing, with the consent of the State Board of Education, the preparation of a textbook of physical training and play and games in the schools. A great majority of the school officials have heartily approved of the plan to intensify physical training. At present school men are conducting a series of athletic and game tests to determine standards for Indiana school children. Part of the work connected with the making of the tests and preparation of the textbook is being done by the Extension Division of Indiana University.

Conservation of Health—School men have urged the necessity of increased attention to health conservation in war times and, in addition to stressing the work of physical training, they have encouraged pupils and teachers to assist in the sale of Red Cross seals for the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. Many schools have displayed panel exhibits on health topics sent out by the University and the State Board of Health.

Officers and members of the Educational Section are as follows:

Horace Ellis, Chairman; J. G. Collicott, Vice-Chairman; J. J. Pettijohn, Secretary; R. E. Cavanaugh, Assistant Secretary; L. P. Benezet, Mrs. E. A. Blaker, F. W. Bogardus, W. L. Bryan, Lee Driver, Donald Du Shane, T. F. Fitzgibbon, J. W. Laird, George L. MacIntosh, E. O. Maple, T. T. Martin, W. A. Millis, B. F. Moore, Richard Park, W. W. Parsons, O. M. Pittenger, G. L. Roberts, Lyle Shank, W. E. Stone, Miss Anna Wilson.

COAL PRODUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Coal Production Committee of the State Council of Defense is composed of coal operators and miners, as follows:

W. J. Freeman, Chairman, President Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' Association.

Frank J. Hayes, International President United Mine Workers of America.

Ed Stewart, President District No. 11, U. M. W. of A.

James Shiel, Vice-President District No. 11, U. M. W. of A.

William Mitch, Secretary-Treasurer District No. 11, U. M. W. of A.

W. H. Raney, Board Member District No. 11, U. M. W. of A.

M. H. Head, Board Member District No. 11, U. M. W. of A.

Archie Forbes, Board Member District No. 11, U. M. W. of A.
Jack Grange, Board Member District No. 11, U. M. W. of A.
P. H. Penna, Secretary Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' Assn.
M. L. Gould, Coal Operator.
H. M. Ferguson, Coal Operator.
J. Woolly, Coal Operator.
W. H. Johnson, Coal Operator.
T. D. Scales, Coal Operator.
A. M. Ogle, Coal Operator.
C. G. Hall, Coal Operator.

The committee has confined its activities to the labor question as affecting the production of coal, and has at various times had meetings to consider conditions which at the time seemed unsatisfactory. Spasmodic signs of unrest at times appeared among the mine workers, manifesting in the way of stampede strikes and arbitrary actions in other ways equally detrimental to the production of coal. Some of these troubles originated from sources that suggested enemy influences. Mine workers' officials were attacked by articles in the newspapers and otherwise with the apparent object of stirring up strife.

The Coal Production Committee, after a full conference, decided to effect a plan to put out argument and appeals to patriotism to the rank and file of the miners, which has been done to quite an extent. This, together with unceasing labor and vigilance on the part of the national and district miners' officials, and, of course, the compelling influence of the large majority of patriotic miners, seems to have effectively squelched the agitators and trouble makers.

This committee is now glad to state that there is less friction and differences at this time between the employes and employers in the coal industry in Indiana than has ever been known before. The miners everywhere are expressing themselves as winning this war to be the first consideration.

The only source of dissatisfaction that seems to exist among the miners at present is the poor working time which they have had during the winter, which in some districts was very serious indeed. The railroad disability after the severe weather set in hit the miners very hard.

The Coal Production Committee can state with confidence that, given adequate railroad service, the producing source will not be found wanting, and if such service can be once obtained, then all shortage of coal will be over in Indiana.

FEDERAL FUEL ADMINISTRATION FOR INDIANA.

ORGANIZATION.

Evans Woollen, Federal Fuel Administrator for Indiana.
Alex. R. Holliday, Assistant Federal Fuel Administrator for Indiana.
Advisory Committee—Charles Fox, Terre Haute, President of the Indiana State Federation of Labor; E. M. Wilson, Anderson, Manufacturer; H. R. Kurrie, Rensselaer, President Monon Railroad; W. G. Irwin, Columbus, Manufacturer.
J. E. Northway, Director of County Organization.
Paul Poynter, Director of Wagon Mines Division.
R. L. Flood, Director Emergency Orders.

E. T. Lawrence, Director of Statistics.
 J. Clyde Hoffman, Director of Jobbers' Contracts Division.
 Horace H. Herr, Director of Conservation and Publicity.
 Clarence A. Royce, Legal Adviser.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATORS.

COUNTY.	ADMINISTRATORS.	ADDRESS.
Adams	Clarence E. Bell.....	Decatur
Allen	Henry Beadell	Fort Wayne
Bartholomew	M. O. Reeves.....	Columbus
Benton	Charles M. Snyder.....	Fowler
Blackford	John L. McGeath.....	Hartford City
Boone	C. F. S. Neal.....	Lebanon
Brown	Dennis Calvin	Nashville
Carroll	William H. Bradshaw.....	Delphi
Cass	M. W. Collett.....	Logansport
Clark	Fielding L. Wilson.....	Jeffersonville
Clay	Rev. E. Garfield Johnson....	Brazil
Clinton	Robert Bracken	Frankfort
Crawford	John T. Atkins.....	English
Daviess	Charles C. Martin.....	Washington
Dearborn	George H. Lewis.....	Lawrenceburg
Decatur	J. H. Christian.....	Greensburg
DeKalb	H. W. Mountz.....	Garrett
Delaware	Frank D. Haimbaugh.....	Muncie
Dubois	Franklin H. Dufendach.....	Huntingburg
Elkhart	M. V. Demarest.....	Elkhart
Fayette	E. P. Hawkins.....	Connersville
Floyd	Anderson G. Moore.....	New Albany
Fountain	W. B. Reed.....	Attica
Franklin	Bert C. Morin.....	Brookville
Fulton	Grosvenor Dawe	Rochester
Gibson	William Weese	Princeton
Grant	Harry Crossland	Marion
Greene	Melvin G. Edington.....	Lyons
Hamilton	Horace G. Brown.....	Noblesville
Hancock	John S. Souder.....	Greenfield
Harrison	Frank S. Dropsey.....	Corydon
Hendricks	Julian D. Hogate.....	Danville
Henry	Charles W. Mouch.....	New Castle
Howard	William H. Turner.....	Kokomo
Huntington	C. B. Williams.....	Huntington
Jackson	Albert H. Ahlbrand.....	Seymour
Jasper	B. F. Fendig	Rensselaer
Jay	John W. Holmes.....	Portland
Jefferson	William T. Seburn.....	North Madison
Jennings	Harry H. Dowd.....	North Vernon
Johnson	William G. Oliver.....	Franklin
Knox	Joseph H. Jones.....	Vincennes
Kosciusko	Charles H. Ker.....	Warsaw
Lagrange	J. F. Roop.....	Lagrange
Lake	William S. Feuer.....	Gary

COUNTY ADMINISTRATORS (*Continued*).

COUNTY.	ADMINISTRATORS.	ADDRESS.
Laporte	George O. Redpath.....	Michigan City
Lawrence	Robert N. Palmer.....	Bedford
Madison	James J. Netterville.....	Anderson
Marion	Dr. Henry Jameson.....	Indianapolis
Marshall	Charles M. Walker.....	Plymouth
Martin	Albert T. Ackerman.....	Loogootee
Miami	E. A. Gould.....	Peru
Monroe	Ben F. Adams.....	Bloomington
Montgomery	Thomas E. Matthews.....	Crawfordsville
Morgan	T. A. Hendricks.....	Martinsville
Newton	John Moran	Goodland
Noble	Frank B. Park.....	Kendallville
Ohio	Scott Thompson	Rising Sun
Orange	Samuel B. Knox.....	Paoli
Owen	L. B. Williams.....	Spencer
Parke	Theodore F. Gaebler.....	Rockville
Perry	H. M. Clemens.....	Cannelton
Pike	James S. Boonshot.....	Petersburg
Porter	Perry L. Sisson.....	Valparaiso
Posey	Allyn B. Hart.....	Mt. Vernon
Pulaski	F. L. Good.....	Winamac
Putnam	Heber H. Ellis.....	Greencastle
Randolph	George H. Clark.....	Winchester
Ripley	H. J. Walsman.....	Batesville
Rush	Samuel L. Trabue.....	Rushville
Scott	W. L. Hubbard.....	Scottsburg
Shelby	Elmer Bassett	Shelbyville
Spencer	Henry Hoch	Rockport
Starke	Harry E. Johnson.....	Knox
St. Joseph	L. P. Hardy.....	South Bend
Steuben	Fred A. Emerson.....	Angola
Sullivan	Dr. George G. Billman.....	Sullivan
Switzerland	George B. Hall.....	Vevay
Tippecanoe	James T. Westfall.....	Lafayette
Tipton	Louis R. Haas.....	Tipton
Union	Gilbert V. Chapin.....	Liberty
Vanderburg	George S. Clifford.....	Evansville
Vermillion	Burt Chastain	Clinton
Vigo	Samuel H. McClary.....	Terre Haute
Wabash	Charles Latchem	Wabash
Warren	P. T. Martin.....	Williamsport
Warrick	James R. Wilson.....	Boonville
Washington	Lewis C. Carter.....	Salem
Wayne	F. S. Bates.....	Richmond
Wells	John J. Miller.....	Bluffton
White	William K. O'Connell.....	Monticello
Whitley	William Rossman	Columbia City

ORGANIZATION PROCEDURE.

The Federal Fuel Administrator for Indiana, immediately on his appointment by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator at Washington, D. C., proceeded to organize the State on the county unit basis. To the end that each county might select its own administrator, who would be, by the method of his selection, impressed with his responsibility to the people of his own territory, the County Council of Defense and the chief commercial organization in each county were asked to join in the recommendation of the person to be appointed. This joint recommendation, in each instance, was followed by the Federal Fuel Administrator in his appointments, and each County Fuel Administrator was asked to select an advisory committee representative of the various interests in his community to assist him.

The task accepted by these men, each of whom is a volunteer, was to provide an equitable distribution of fuel within their counties, establish a retail price for coal which would be fair to all interests, and meet the emergencies which might arise from time to time. This task, though it is proving vastly more exacting and difficult than anticipated, has been met, thus far, in a way that testifies to the exceptional capacity, ability and courage of the men who have been called upon to meet it.

Aside from the activities growing out of their meeting the current fuel requirements of their counties, the administrators have carried on effective campaigns for the conservation of coal and the use of wood for fuel. The county campaigns along these lines have been supplemented with educational and news publicity from the State office which, due to the splendid co-operation of the Indiana newspapers, has brought gratifying results.

From the beginning it has been the aim of the Federal Fuel Administration for Indiana to disturb no more than necessary the normal channels of trade and methods of business in the coal industry. It has held its proper function to be that of an "emergency bureau" to render aid to such localities where, for one cause or another, insufficient fuel threatened the community with distress. Its first responsibility, it was held, has been to keep the homes in Indiana warm. In this undertaking it has had very generous co-operation from many departments in the State Government, the State and County Councils of Defense, the railroad officials, mine operators and miners, jobbers and retail coal dealers.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION. INDIANA DIVISION.

1. CONSERVATION.

The Indiana Division of the United States Food Administration came into existence with the appointment of Dr. H. E. Barnard as Federal Food Administrator for Indiana last July, and almost immediately the first pledge-card campaign was launched in harmony with the other States of the Union. In every case the work was carried on with practically no preparation and little organization, so that the comparatively meager success in Indiana was by no means exceptional. In response to this first appeal about forty thousand Indiana housewives signed the Food Administration pledge card, promising, in so far as their circumstances would

permit, to follow the directions of the United States Food Administration in their homes.

The situation was an entirely new one. People had never before been in a position requiring any particular forethought or care in the handling of the food supply. Little was known generally of the critical condition of the world's larder. Objections to the conservation plea were based in very small part on pro-German sympathy, in slightly greater degree to downright selfishness, and otherwise entirely to lack of knowledge of the facts. The first effort showed quickly and clearly that not inspiration but education must be the basis of permanent satisfactory results.

As soon as the results of the first conservation drive became apparent, new plans were laid as speedily as possible, based on the lessons that had been learned. Two months and a half were spent in preparation. The services of Don Herold, of the New York Times, were secured to direct an intensive publicity campaign throughout the State to drive home the necessity for the co-operation of every American citizen in making sure America's part in the world conflict. The winning of the war was removed in part from the battlefields of Europe and placed in the kitchens and dining rooms of America's homes. Indiana's civilian battle slogan, "Fight With Food," was scattered broadcast over the State. The daily and weekly newspapers responded splendidly in carrying the message into the homes. Street car advertising space was secured through the courtesy of the firms who held it, and bill boards everywhere possible were utilized. The date of the second drive, October 21 to 28, was advertised in advance, and, although a postponement of one week, until October 28 to November 4 became necessary to make way for the Liberty Loan campaign, the State was aroused and ready.

The time spent on publicity was also used to advantage in solidifying an organization to do the work. The woman member of the County Council in each instance accepted the task of organizing her county so that every housewife would have an opportunity to see the pledge card and have it properly explained. The county school superintendents were asked to have the conservation principles taught in the schools, so that the school children might carry the word home. The schools were supplied with pledge cards, and keen rivalry among the scholars was developed in many communities in securing pledge signatures.

The assistance of the merchants of the State was secured through an organization of merchants headed by Myer Heller, of New Castle, State merchant representative. The chief function of this department preceding and during pledge card week was the devising of effective foodstuff displays to show in a single picture the classes of food which must be conserved, together with an array of those which could best be used in their places. This proved to be a splendid educational feature in that it gave to the spectator the conservation idea crystallized.

Miss Mary L. Matthews, of Purdue University, was chosen State head of the department of Home Economics. This department, by means of lectures and practical demonstrations in canning, preserving and the use of substitutes, paved the way in many communities, and has since put conservation on a more permanent footing.

The publicity campaign among the motion picture theaters in having appeals thrown on the screens between films was directed by Frank J. Rembush.

Marion county was favored in having an unique organization to help remove the difficulties in the way of a successful campaign and to explain to women the purpose of the Food Administration in asking housewives to bind themselves by a written pledge to observe the requests of the administration. This was the organization of Fourteen-Minute Women, headed by Mrs. Julia C. Henderson, of Indianapolis, and comprised of about thirty of the ablest women speakers in the city. Upon application to the chairman any womens' club in the county could secure a speaker at a moment's notice to discuss the conservation plea. This organization proved to be such a success that it is now being made State-wide in its scope and will be available for any call.

In the churches Sunday, October 28, was set aside as Conservation Sunday. Conservation sermons were preached throughout the State and thus the campaign was started. Other pledge-card stations were established in the public libraries through the co-operation of the chairman of the State Library Bureau, in the postoffices, in stores and among the women's clubs.

The work of preparation and organization fully justified itself in results. For three days of pledge-card week Indiana led the States, and in the final count was able to report three hundred and fifty thousand homes pledged to food conservation. In addition to the actual numbers of pledges signed must be considered the great educational value of the campaign and the acceptance of conservation principles by many who were still dubious about signing their names to the pledge.

To forestall an undesirable reaction the women leaders in the counties were urged to keep interest alive until some form of permanent organization could be developed to make sure the gaining of the full benefit of the work already done and to increase its scope and efficiency. At the present time this organization is in process of development. The three hundred and fifty thousand pledge-card signers and their families are being organized into neighborhood clubs. The center of organization is in the office of the State Federal Food Administration, in each county a county president again is to have charge of local organization. The county president will select a president for each township in her territory who in turn will oversee the subdividing of the township into the proper club districts in which the local club will elect its own president and other necessary officers.

The usefulness of these clubs will be almost unlimited. Through regular monthly meetings opportunities will be afforded for speakers to present subjects of moment; the members will have opportunity for the interchange of ideas, which will be a valuable feature in these days of war cooking; the organization, reaching from the State office to every corner of the State, will afford an excellent means for disseminating or gathering information and for distributing literature, and by no means least of its values will be the effect on the community in which it is located, both in securing additional members for the club, and hence for the Food Administration, and in spreading information throughout the neighborhood.

The work thus far outlined deals only with the private families.

Another field for food conservation work is afforded by the hotels, restaurants and boarding houses. The public eating places of Indiana have not held back in co-operating with the United States Food Administration. The work of pledging them and keeping them posted on wheat-

less and meatless requirements has been carried on by a corps of four hundred and fifty deputies, with George W. June, of Indianapolis, as State Chairman, one in almost every city and town in the State having a population of four hundred or more. These deputies are all volunteer workers and have rendered splendid service in this field. Over two thousand public eating house proprietors in Indiana have signed the voluntary food pledge, as a result of which the estimated saving during the month of December was 695,000 pounds of meat and 311,250 pounds of wheat. Cases of failure to co-operate are comparatively few, and in practically every instance an explanation and direct request are sufficient to secure the desired co-operation.

Up to December 31 the Indiana conservation program was more stringent than that in force in other States, including as it did an extra meatless day, Friday, and baconless breakfast every day.

A special feature of the Indiana work has been the service rendered by Frank O. Fitton in making provision for the use of the large amount of frosted corn in the manufacture of alcohol for government purposes.

2. REGULATION.

No sooner was the conservation drive over and provision made for permanent results than the necessity for regulation became urgent. Little work of this sort was attempted until the necessary organization was complete. The general plan of decentralization was again adopted as being the most efficient. The State organization consists of:

Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

C. V. Stainsby, Assistant to Dr. Barnard.

I. L. Miller, Head of County Organization.

H. E. Bishop, Pricing and Distribution.

B. W. Cohn, Director of Supplies.

W. D. McAbee, Head of Transportation Department.

The next step consisted in the securing of a Federal Food Administrator in each of the ninety-two counties of the State. These men were nominated by the County Councils of Defense, and recommended by a prominent banker of the county before the appointment was made. In almost every county one of the strongest business men of the neighborhood was secured, so that a more able group would be hard to find. All serve as volunteer workers, without salary, and are at certain expense which they meet privately. The position is no sinecure, as its acceptance means the virtual sidetracking of personal business and the giving up of practically all time to handling the problems that arise.

The Federal Food Administrators for the counties in turn have appointed whatever deputies they considered necessary for the proper regulation of the food activities. They will also have at their disposal the United States Food Clubs as soon as these latter are in shape for use.

Through the county Federal Food Administrators the administration is brought into close touch with the various food industries and has secured from them a gratifying degree of co-operation. Wholesale and retail grocers, millers and grain dealers have all shown their willingness not only to comply with the administration's requests, but even to shoulder a large part of the responsibility of enforcing them. The bakers and grocers have both appointed State committees to co-operate in every pos-

sible way with Dr. Barnard and to keep the trades in close touch with him.

The bakers of Indiana are themselves working out a plan whereby they propose, through a representative in each county, to list every baker in the State so that all regulations pertaining to the baking industry may be disseminated readily and close observance secured. By this plan the Food Administration and the State bakers will be working hand in hand in the joint solution of the nation's and the bakers' problems.

The grocers in a recent State conference passed three noteworthy resolutions; first, expressing their approval of the "cash and carry" basis for the grocer; secondly, expressing their approval of the co-operative delivery, and, thirdly, asking that the State law against Sunday business be strictly enforced.

During the recent sugar shortage the various county organizations were able to do good work in securing equitable distribution and fair prices and to break up in large measure the general tendency toward sugar hoarding.

Through the co-operation of the baking industry the standard loaf was brought onto the market and the price lowered in most counties two cents on the pound loaf.

The "cash and carry" system for the grocers is gaining a hold in every part of the State, bringing with it the double benefit of lower prices to those who are willing to perform their own delivery service and relieving the merchant of a large part of overhead expense and attendant worry.

FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATORS FOR INDIANA COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Adams	Samuel E. Hite.....	Decatur
Allen	George Haffner	Fort Wayne
Bartholomew	John W. Thompson.....	Columbus
Benton	Frank Samuel	Boswell
Blackford	A. G. Lupton.....	Hartford City
Boone	Morris Ritchie	Lebanon
Brown	Dennis Calvin	Nashville
Carroll	Myron Ives	Delphi
Cass	Harry D. Case.....	Logansport
Clark	A. F. Helmkamp.....	Charlestown
Clay	Charles W. Culbertson.....	Brazil
Clinton	John H. Minor.....	Frankfort
Crawford	A. T. Turley.....	English
Daviess	Fred Stewart	Washington
Dearborn	Victor O'Shaughnessy	Lawrenceburg
Decatur	Charles Zoller	Greensburg
Dekalb	Herman L. Brown.....	Auburn
Delaware	D. T. Haines.....	Muncie
Dubois	Fred Stimson	Huntingburg
Elkhart	Herbert Gortner	Goshen
Fayette	A. H. Leiter.....	Connersville
Floyd	John S. McDonald.....	New Albany
Fountain	T. H. Booe.....	Veedersburg
Franklin	John Kimble	Brookville

FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATORS FOR INDIANA COUNTIES (*Continued*).

COUNTY.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Fulton	John R. Barr.....	Rochester
Gibson	Henry Tichenor	Princeton
Grant	Will Jones	Marion
Greene	J. F. Cravens.....	Bloomfield
Hamilton	Ernest Mynhier	Noblesville
Hancock	Dr. Oscar Heller.....	Greenfield
Harrison	C. Blaine Hayes.....	Corydon
Hendricks	Dr. W. T. Lawson.....	Danville
Henry	W. C. Bond.....	New Castle
Howard	Dr. J. R. Morgan.....	Kokomo
Huntington	Dr. J. M. O'Leary.....	Huntington
Jackson	J. M. Robertson.....	Ewing
Jasper	John Eger	Rensselaer
Jay	J. A. Hood.....	Portland
Jefferson	Nicholas Harper	Madison
Jennings	Dr. William H. Steinn.....	North Vernon
Johnson	A. A. Blizzard.....	Franklin
Knox	Claude Winkler	Vincennes
Kosciusko	James R. Frazer.....	Warsaw
Lagrange	L. M. Rowe.....	Lagrange
Lake	Carl A. Westberg.....	East Chicago
Laporte	Joseph Kramer	Laporte
Lawrence	George Dodd	Bedford
Madison	John L. Forkner.....	Anderson
Marion	Stanley Wyckoff	Indianapolis
Marshall	George Vinall	Plymouth
Martin	O. M. Wallace.....	Shoals
Miami	Hal C. Phelps.....	Peru
Monroe	Rev. William Burrows.....	Bloomington
Montgomery	William W. Endicott.....	Crawfordsville
Morgan	William J. Sandy.....	Martinsville
Newton	Dr. T. E. Collier.....	Brook
Noble	Walter Bonham	Albion
Ohio	John L. Wessler.....	Rising Sun
Orange	Robert A. Troth.....	Orleans
Owen	John H. Murphy.....	Spencer
Parke	Rev. C. D. Royse.....	Rockville
Perry	Edward J. Schultz.....	Tell City
Pike	William H. Hufford.....	Petersburg
Porter	Charles Link	Valparaiso
Posey	Andrew A. Schenk.....	Mt. Vernon
Pulaski	Richard S. Rogers.....	Winamac
Putnam	Thomas E. Evans.....	Greencastle
Randolph	John Paul Clark.....	Winchester
Ripley	John H. Bergdoll.....	Milan
Rush	M. F. Lovett.....	Carthage
Scott	J. T. Gardner	Scottsburg
Shelby	Herbert M. Neal.....	Shelbyville
Spencer	Robert W. Richards.....	Rockport

FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATORS FOR INDIANA COUNTIES (*Continued*).

COUNTY.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Starke	F. Forest Whitson.....	Knox
Steuben	E. A. Goodwin.....	Angola
St. Joseph	A. Frank Eby.....	South Bend
Sullivan	W. T. Mellott.....	Sullivan
Switzerland	Dr. J. W. Smith.....	Vevay
Tippecanoe	Oscar W. Campbell.....	Lafayette
Tipton	G. G. Davis.....	Tipton
Union	J. Smith Mitchell.....	Liberty
Vanderburg	B. F. Persons.....	Evansville
Vermillion	William C. Wait.....	Newport
Vigo	John S. Ahlgren.....	Terre Haute
Wabash	Scott Davis	Wabash
Warren	M. A. McDonald.....	Williamsport
Warrick	Dorsey Reed	Boonville
Washington	J. W. Benham.....	Salem
Wayne	H. W. Gilbert.....	Richmond
Wells	William A. Kunkle.....	Bluffton
White	Charles W. Brackney.....	Brookston
Whitley	M. L. Galbreath.....	South Whitley

UNITED STATES BOYS' WORKING RESERVE.

Organized under the statutory power of the United States Department of Labor and under the direction of the State Council of Defense for Indiana. (Now active in forty-one States.)

ORGANIZATION.

William E. Hall, National Director.

H. W. Wells, Associate.

Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director.

Carl B. Fritsche, Assistant.

Indianapolis, Indiana.

STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

L. K. Babcock,

George A. Ball,

F. O. Belzer,

W. L. Bryan,

Rev. John Cavanaugh,

G. I. Christie,

L. B. Clore,

J. G. Collicott,

Stanley Coulter,

Joseph M. Cravens,

Horace Ellis,

T. F. Fitzgibbon,

William P. Hapgood,

Fred Hunting,

Clarence B. Kessinger,

Sol Kiser,

W. H. Latta,

George L. Mackintosh,

W. S. Potter,

E. E. Stacey,

Dr. Carl Stoltz,

Frank Wilson.

Z. M. Smith, Director of Agricultural Training.

A county director in each county.

A high school director in each high school.

Every school principal and teacher a permanent enrolling officer.

Every high school a permanent enrolling office.

PURPOSE.

To secure the enrollment of boys of the ages sixteen to twenty years inclusive, to substitute on farms and in factories for older men who have gone to war.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

During the season the activities of the Reserve in Indiana were practically all concentrated on the farm labor problem in an endeavor to increase production, to co-operate with individual farmers and growers, and to assure organizations such as canners and conservers of food products that the additional labor they will need will be forthcoming when and where needed, either during the planting, cultivating or harvest seasons. The Reserve recognizes that of all war activities emphasized by the Federal Government, none demands a more vigorous prosecution than increased food production.

ENROLLMENT IN INDIANA.

As is shown in the table of enrollment by counties and cities, during the year 1917, 6,690 boys enrolled in the Reserve, and the majority of this number worked on farms or engaged in some form of food production. Almost one thousand of these boys were honored with the Federal Bronze Badge, awarded by the United States Department of Labor for faithful service rendered on farms for a period of thirty-six days or more.

TRAINING.

To teach boys who propose to substitute for men on farms some of the rudiments of agriculture, and to familiarize them with the nomenclature of farm life is the purpose of the organization of *Emergency Agriculture Classes* in every county seat in the State, and particularly in all towns and cities of 2,500 population and over. The plan outlined for these classes is designed to be suggestive to local school authorities, manual training teachers, agricultural teachers and agents, farm implement dealers, retired farmers, active farmers, livery men, all of whom it is hoped will cooperate with each other in making these classes as practical and successful as possible.

In December, 1917, the Federal State Director at Indianapolis, received requests from farmers living in forty counties and from canners, asking for over 400 boys on their farms next spring and summer, wages offered ranging from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per month with board. In addition, hundreds of requests have been received by local county and city directors of the Reserve for boys to work on farms.

Through the offices of the Reserve, the Indiana State Board of Education authorized the preparation and distribution of a war service text book for high schools and made its study mandatory.

Cooperation of county agricultural agents, vocational teachers, Y. M. C. A. officials, Boy Scout and Rotary Clubs have helped to make the movement in Indiana effective. A 700 acre farm in northern Indiana, owned by Straus Brothers & Company of Ligonier, and a 200 acre farm, owned by Freel Christy near Seeleyville, for the purpose of training boys of the Reserve in the rudiments of agriculture have been donated.

ENROLLMENT IN THE U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE FOR 1917.

Census of boys enrolled in Indiana Division, United States Boys' Working Reserve, based on duplicate cards received in office of Federal State Director, Indianapolis:

BY COUNTIES.

County.	County Director.	Divisional Number.	Quota.	Number Enrolled.	Per Cent. of Quota Enrolled.
Adams	Dr. Fred Patterson....	1	430	00	00
*Allen	D. O. McComb.....	2	210	121	58
Bartholomew ..	Samuel Sharp	3	430	69	16
Benton	Wilbur Nolin	4	230	83	36
Blackford ...	George E. Swaim.....	5	290	28	10
Boone	E. M. Servies.....	6	450	40	09
Brown	Grover G. Brown.....	7	100	00	00
Carroll	Thomas W. Armstrong	8	330	00	00
Cass	A. H. Douglass,				
	A. F. Rothstein, Asst.	9	680	40	06
Clark	Prof. S. L. Scott.....	10	540	1	00
Clay	Willis E. Akre.....	11	560	1	00
Clinton	M. Epstein—Brenton				
	A. Devol, Asst.....	12	480	31	06
Crawford	W. A. Brooks.....	13	200	30	15
Daviess	J. G. Allen.....	14	480	58	12
Dearborn	E. F. Sopher.....	15	390	74	20
Decatur	J. R. Crawley.....	16	340	108	32
DeKalb	D. W. Binford.....	17	450	58	13
Delaware	Chas. A. Van Matre...	18	1,000	180	18
Dubois	Wm. Melchoir,				
	Frank L. Metz, Asst.	19	290	33	11
Elkhart	W. C. Peters,				
	A. E. Weaver.....	20	900	203	22
Fayette	D. W. Jacot.....	21	260	31	12
Floyd	Glenn V. Scott.....	22	540	5	01
Fountain	G. W. Rosencrans....	23	360	141	40
Franklin	Cecil C. Tague.....	24	270	49	18
Fulton	Thomas F. Berry.....	25	260	13	05
Gibson	Ira Vonderhyde.....	26	650	12	02
Grant	Ernest Holsinger,				
	Chas. Terrell, Asst..	27	920	12	01
Greene	Walter T. Brown.....	28	630	4	00
Hamilton	H. B. Randolph.....	29	490	13	03
Hancock	G. J. Richman.....	30	340	00	00
Harrison	A. O. Deweese.....	31	290	407	140
Hendricks ...	Ralph E. Arnett.....	32	300	150	50
Henry	Harry B. Roberts.....	33	630	16	03
Howard	Prof. A. E. Hutson...	34	600	9	01
Huntington ..	J. A. Kramien.....	35	340	69	20
Jackson	Harry B. Henderson..	36	400	55	14
Jasper	Harvey Wood, Jr....	37	290	96	33
Jay	W. R. Armstrong.....	38	500	218	44

BY COUNTIES (Continued).

County.	County Director.	Divisional Number.	Quota.	Number Enrolled.	Per Cent. of Quota Enrolled.
Jefferson	Miss Etta Hoffstadt...	39	360	46	13
Jennings	Shepherd Whitcomb...	40	230	23	10
Johnson	Warren J. Yount.....	41	360	71	20
Knox	Edgar N. Haskins....	42	630	83	13
Kosciusko	Jesse Bruner.....	43	500	10	02
LaGrange	A. B. Cookerly.....	44	270	70	26
†Lake	Frank F. Heighway...	45	1,350	221	11
LaPorte	Fred B. Farnam.....	46	900	239	27
Lawrence	Professor E. W. Montgomery	47	500	47	09
Madison	Chas. T. Sansberry....	48	1,500	00	00
Marion	Lee E. Swails.....	49	500	00	00
Marshall	Floyd M. Annis.....	50	400	46	11
Martin	C. O. Williams.....	51	220	6	03
Miami	D. H. Brown.....	52	530	6	01
Monroe	E. E. Ramsey.....	53	380	00	00
Montgomery	Frank McGeath.....	54	530	133	25
Morgan	T. C. Cravens.....	55	350	8	02
Newton	Wm. Schanlaub	56	180	35	20
Noble	C. J. Munton.....	57	440	456	104
Ohio	Milton Richmond	58	80	7	09
Orange	B. O. Wells.....	59	270	17	06
Owen	Chas. L. Ooley.....	60	230	00	00
Parke	John Linebarger.....	61	360	00	00
Perry	Lee Mullen	62	260	00	00
Pike	Prof. E. W. Duncan..	63	280	10	04
Porter	C. W. Boucher, L. F. Bennett, Asst..	64	360	38	11
Posey	G. Edward Behrens...	65	350	30	09
Pulaski	Harry W. McDowell...	66	190	5	03
Putnam	R. S. Fouts.....	67	370	97	28
Randolph	G. Walter Hiatt.....	68	530	00	00
Ripley	O. R. Jenkins.....	69	350	37	11
Rush	Chester M. George....	70	350	00	00
*St. Joseph	J. G. Yeagley.....	71	400	12	03
Scott	W. F. Griffith.....	72	140	32	23
Shelby	O. O. Pierce.....	73	500	86	17
Spencer	Judge R. E. Roberts..	74	340	00	00
Starke	J. Allen Barr.....	75	160	9	05
Steuben	H. Lyle Shank.....	76	310	77	25
Sullivan	Edgar D. Maple.....	77	530	708	134
Switzerland	Rev. E. S. Brown.....	78	180	6	03
Tippercanoe	C. V. Peterson.....	79	800	3	00
Tipton	Dr. J. P. Pentacost, Joseph Booth, Asst..	80	300	52	17
Union	Ernest T. Maze.....	81	150	42	28
*Vanderburgh	Henry B. Walker.....	82	80	2	02
Vermillion	W. J. Malcomb.....	83	350	32	09

BY COUNTIES (Continued).

County.	County Director.	Divisional Number.	Quota.	Number Enrolled.	Per Cent. of Quota Enrolled.
*Vigo	James M. Propst.....	84	250	140	56
Wabash	A. B. Oswalt.....	85	500	11	02
Warren	Harry Evans	86	200	3	01
Warrick	John B. Reed.....	87	360	18	05
Washington ..	Orra Hopper.....	88	280	23	08
Wayne	Richard Study.....	89	800	00	00
Wells	J. F. Meyers, F. G. Thompson, Asst.....	90	360	6	02
White	R. R. Fraser.....	91	300	18	06
Whitley	A. R. Fleck.....	92	310	49	16

BY CITIES.

Evansville ...	Henry B. Walker.....	93	1,450	142	10
Ft. Wayne ...	A. L. McDonald, F. W. Shockley, Asst.....	94	1,450	130	09
Gary	George M. Pinneo.....	95	700	98	14
Terre Haute ..	Benjamin Blumberg...	96	1,400	377	26
South Bend ...	J. G. Yeagley.....	97	1,200	8	00
Indianapolis ..	A. H. Hurrell, W. A. Hacker, Asst..	98	5,300	208	04

†Exclusive of Gary

*Exclusive of enrollment in county seat.

Additional to number enrolled in respective counties:

Grand Total enrolled for entire State during 1917, 6,690.

Quota for State, 50,000.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE.

The United States Public Service Reserve has been organized in every county in the State, with an enrolling agent in each county who was appointed as such on the recommendation of the County Council of Defense of his county.

Every preparation has been made to direct the voluntary enrollment in the United States Public Service Reserve of every man, skilled tradesmen, professional men—all men in fact who can be spared from their usual lines of activity—who can and who will go to serve wherever needed. The enrollment will be kept on file in Indianapolis at the offices of the State Council of Defense and at Washington, so that when men of certain qualifications are needed by the Government or by manufacturers who are making supplies vital to the conduct of the war or in the planting, cultivation and harvesting of crops, ready reference to the information in the files of the Reserve will show where the available men are.

The activities of the Reserve have been so organized that they will at all times be co-ordinated with the activities of the United States Department of Labor, through the Federal employment offices and the State employment offices, so that the production burdens of those who are prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion will be as light as it is possible to make them. There have been many unavoidable delays in the latter months of 1917 in completing this organization, owing to unforeseen

difficulties at Washington, but the Indiana organization is now ready to do its part.

N. E. Squibb, a member of the State Council of Defense, was appointed Federal Director for Indiana, for the United States Public Service Reserve, by W. E. Hall, National Director.

The idea of the Reserve, in a few words, is to stabilize labor, to properly allocate labor, and to provide the Government and its various branches with necessary men of many occupations. It was decided to co-operate this federalized agency with the State Council of Defense, with the idea of using its already existing sub-divisions for building up its organization in Indiana. Therefore, the office of the Reserve was placed in the main council office.

Mr. Squibb asked each County Council of Defense to nominate a man to act as head enrolling agent for the Reserve in each county.

This took some time as it was not always easy to get the right man for the place. By the end of 1917, in practically every county, official appointment was made. Mr. Squibb appointed the county agricultural agent in each county to act as assistant to the head enrolling agent, so that proper co-operation would be had with the farm labor situation. In addition to the county agent each head enrolling agent was asked to build up whatever organization he needed for the successful carrying out of work in his county. This organization varies in size, according to the population of the county.

W. E. Hall, National Director, requested through the various international labor unions, that their local secretaries be asked to become assistant enrolling agents for the Reserve. In all cases these men have been put into the proper organization in the counties and their names have been reported to Mr. Squibb by Mr. Hall. Therefore, it can be seen that a comprehensive plan for organization was developed and carried out.

The United States Public Service Reserve does not intend to carry on a general registration of men, which would result practically in a census, but to enroll men upon specific request from the United States Department of Labor. One of the first campaigns undertaken was that of raising men for the Motor Mechanics Regiment, a branch of the aviation service for the United States army. The Reserve agents responded to this call and got a great many men for the army. The Reserve is organized and ready to respond to many such calls and with its co-operation with the State Council of Defense, it will be able to aid in a very large way in handling Indiana's labor program.

Mr. Squibb appointed Hays Buskirk to act as assistant director for Indiana and the latter has had active charge of the Indianapolis office.

ENROLLING AGENTS.

Daniel N. Erwin, Decatur.
Charles B. Fitch, Fort Wayne.
W. C. Duncan, Columbus.
Frank W. VanNatta, Fowler.
Clarence Stewart, Hartford City.
James C. Darnall, Lebanon.
George W. Frederick, Crown Point.
J. W. Street, Nashville.
Harvey R. Wilson, Delphi.

Chauncy M. Custer.
Charles Strauch, Jeffersonville.
Everett McCullough, Brazil.
W. A. Irwin, Frankfort.
J. W. Bird, Marengo.
Fred Fromme, Washington.
George L. P. Squibb, Lawrenceburg.
Chas. M. Beinkamp, Aurora.

Will R. Pleak, Greensburg, R. R.
No. 2.

Norman T. Jackson, Waterloo.

A. Z. Arehart, Auburn.

Dr. W. F. Shumaker, Butler.

C. E. Montavon, Waterloo.

George Tuck, Garrett.

Harry H. Wolf, Muncie.

George L. Steine, Huntingburg.

John P. Ohmer, 929 Princeton St.,
Elkhart.

Wm. Hendrickson, Connersville.

George Stephens, New Albany.

Dr. O. V. Simmerman, Veeders-
burg.

James A. Copeland, Kingman.

F. R. Baker, Brookville.

Edward E. Murphy, Rochester.

Doris Head, Princeton.

Z. C. Sanderson, Marion.

O. P. Miller, Bloomfield.

Orph H. Wheeler, Noblesville.

Ora Meyers, Greenfield.

Frank R. Wright, Corydon.

R. E. Arnett, Danville.

Senator Walter S. Chambers, New
Castle.

Millard F. Brand, Kokomo.

Harry I. Young, Huntington.

C. K. Lucas, Huntington.

H. C. McCoun, Medora.

H. D. Aldredge, Vallania.

Frank Butler, Crothersville.

Henry M. Miller, Seymour.

Ray D. Thompson, Rensselaer.

Clyde Bair, Portland.

Charles G. Dickerson, Madison.

Fred H. Tripp, North Vernon.

George Wyrick, Franklin.

George D. Glover, Vincennes.

L. C. Wann, Warsaw.

George P. Smith, LaGrange.

Chas. E. Fowler, Indiana Harbor.

D. J. Moran, Hammond, Hammond
Bldg.

Karl D. Morris, East Chicago.

T. Joseph Sullivan, Whiting.

Harry Hawke, Hobart.

Victor T. Roberts, Lowell.

Harry Hall, 17 E. Sixth St., Gary.

Warren C. Ransburg, Laporte.

Allan J. Snook, Michigan City.

Stanley Chrisler, Bedford.

Percy E. Doyle, Anderson.

John F. White, 1545 Lexington
Ave., Indianapolis.

George Huff, Plymouth.

Fabius Gwin, Shoals.

Hurd J. Hurst, Peru.

Joseph H. Campbell, Bloomington.

K. G. Buskirk, Bloomington.

Thomas B. Nicholson, Crawfords-
ville.

James S. Burton, R. R. No. 8,
Martinsville.

Jay Law, Morocco.

Albert Block, Albion.

Harry G. Matson, Rising Sun.

R. M. Roland, Paoli.

C. A. Hutchinson, Spencer.

John H. Jollief, Rockville.

A. H. Bergouroth, Troy.

Samuel E. Dillon, Petersburg.

Herman Sievers, Valparaiso.

Fred W. Davis, Stewartville.

Joseph H. Hepp, Winamac.

U. V. O'Daniel, Greencastle.

Purl I. Turner, Union City.

Davidson C. Yater, Holton.

Alonzo L. Stewart, Rushville.

Ray Whitsen, Scottsburg.

Charles Birely, Shelbyville.

Charles E. Skinner, Rockport.

Albert H. Thompson, Knox.

Hugh P. Dunnahoo, South Bend.

Maurice McClew, Angola.

J. R. Brown, Sullivan.

Dr. L. H. Bear, VeVay.

Richard E. Crain, LaFayette.

Frank B. Russell, Tipton.

B. O. Alberthy, Liberty.

Leslie P. Eichels, Evansville.

Marshall V. Robb, Clinton.

F. F. Winslow, 24 S. Seventh St.,
Terre Haute.

S. W. Van Ducen, Wabash.

Lee Brier, Williamsport.

Chas. H. Taylor, Boonville.

Walter H. Crim, Salem.

Guy Robie, Richmond.

Charles W. Decker, 112 N. Main
St., Bluffton.

Spurgeon Markley, Columbia City.

Hon. J. G. Brown, Monon.

MEDICAL SECTION.

The Medical Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense was organized June 12, 1917, Dr. Charles P. Emerson of the State Council, Chairman. It was the first duty of this section to survey and tabulate all the medical resources of the State of Indiana, and so the members appointed represent in so far as possible all the varied medical interests of Indiana. Each member of this Section was asked to appoint to assist him a sub-committee, of which he should serve as chairman. The activities of each sub-committee were to be reported to the Medical Section and this to the State Council of Defense for final ratification and action. There was already in existence a committee of physicians, formed at the suggestion of the National Council of Defense, with Dr. Joseph Rilus Eastman of Indianapolis, as chairman. This committee voted unanimously to offer its services to Governor James P. Goodrich as a sub-committee of the State Council of Defense and assumed the duty of encouraging the enlistment of physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps. The State Council of Defense furnished this committee with a secretary and paid its expenses. This committee tabulated: first, all the physicians of the State by counties; second, those under fifty-five years of age and therefore eligible for service; third, those who had offered their services to the Government; and fourth, the number whose services had been accepted.

Since in time of war the problems of surgery, psychiatry, tuberculosis and genito-urinary diseases demand especial study, there were appointed to the Medical Section, representing surgery, Dr. John H. Oliver of Indianapolis, Dr. Miles F. Porter of Fort Wayne, and Dr. Edwin Walker of Evansville. Dr. Walker is represented by his associate, Dr. Davidson. The specialists in genito-urinary diseases named were Drs. William N. Wishard and Dr. William T. Garshwiler. Dr. S. E. Smith of Richmond represents the neurologists, while Dr. Alfred Henry, president of the State Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, represents those interested in tuberculosis.

Since too many of the physicians of a given county might enlist in the national service and so leave a community without enough physicians, Dr. E. O. Holloway of Knightstown was made chairman of a committee for the conservation of practice, his duty being to forestall any such depletion of physicians.

The nursing profession is represented by Miss Edith G. Willis, of Vincennes, president of the State Society of Graduate Nurses. She made a census, first, of all the trained nurses of the State, next of those who were eligible for Red Cross work, and third, of those whose services had been accepted by the Government. The training schools for nurses of the State are represented by Miss Edna Humphrey, State secretary of the Board of Nursing Registration. The hospitals of the State are represented by Dr. C. S. Woods, superintendent of the Methodist Hospital of Indianapolis; the Medical School by Dr. Charles P. Emerson, the dean of Indiana University School of Medicine and chairman of the Medical Section. Social agencies are represented by Miss Edna G. Henry, head of the Social Service Department of Indiana University. Dr. Josiah K. Lilly, president of the Eli Lilly Company, represents the interests which manufacture therapeutic preparations, and William D. Allison, those who manufacture physical appliances for use in the army and hospitals,

while the Red Cross is represented by William Fortune, head of the Indianapolis branch of the National Red Cross.

Since the Red Cross is the great national organization for the care of the soldiers and their immediately dependent families, the duty of the Medical Section was to assist Mr. Fortune in every way possible in the furtherance of this work, while the care of those indirectly connected with the soldiers and therefore not directly under the Red Cross, would come under those societies represented on the committee by Miss Henry.

The first duty of all these committees was to tabulate and chart the resources of the State.

Large maps of the State were prepared with the distribution of the doctors, nurses, hospitals, training schools, etc., arranged according to counties, in order that the Section might have a graphic representation of the resources of the State of Indiana and a record of the work done.

The following are a few of the special studies made and actions taken at the meetings of this Section:

At the meeting held June 12, 1917, Dr. Wells described to the committee the importance of a local examiner for the Medical Reserve Corps and some of the duties which would be incumbent upon the physicians who enlist in this work. At this meeting the recommendation that Dr. Edmund D. Clark be appointed the head of the Lilly base hospital unit, on the resignation of Dr. Oliver, was passed.

At the meeting held June 26, 1917, the problem of the exemption from the draft of the attendants of our State institutions, especially for the hospitals for insane was considered and recommendations were made to the State Council. The Section also recommended that appeal be made to the War Department at Washington for a local examiner of the physicians desiring to join the Medical Reserve Corps. The Section recommended that in view of the probable increase of cases of tuberculosis in the State as the result of the war, that the counties be urged to build and equip the county institutions for the tuberculosis, in accordance with the power given them by recent legislation. The committee was then advised concerning its work by Major Ruffner of Fort Benjamin Harrison.

At the meeting of July 24, 1917, a committee appointed at the previous meeting on the invitation of Major Ruffner to visit Fort Benjamin Harrison and see in person the sanitary equipment and the arrangement for the safety for the soldiers, reported the excellent condition which they found. At this meeting, recommendation was passed that the Indiana State Council of Defense recommend to Governor James P. Goodrich that he confer with the Indiana State Board of Health, concerning the problem of enforcing, in the case of venereal disease among our civil population, the Act of March, 1905, Section 2, and other sections governing the control of infectious and transmissible diseases, in the interests of the health and therefore, the future military efficiency of the soldiers stationed in Indiana.

A resolution was also passed that this Section approve of the short-term courses for nurses in order that more suitable women might serve in the hospitals abroad.

THE WOMAN'S SECTION.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, South Bend.

Vice Chairman—Mrs. Jaquelin Holliday, Indianapolis.
 Secretary—Mrs. Jessie Herron Stutesman, Crawfordville.
 Treasurer—Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston, Indianapolis.
 Registration Committee—Miss Julia E. Landers, Indianapolis.
 Food Production Committee—Mrs. Hortense Tapp Moore, Rockville.
 Food Administration Committee—Mrs. Carl Fisher, Indianapolis.
 Home Economics Committee—Prof. Mary Matthews, Purdue University, Lafayette.
 Educational Propaganda Committee—Miss Katherine Merrill Graydon, Butler College, Indianapolis.
 Child Welfare—Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, Evansville.
 Home and Foreign Relief—Mrs. Arthur Grover, Indianapolis.
 Liberty Loan—Mrs. Frederick H. McCulloch, Fort Wayne.
 Publicity—Miss Marie Chomel (Betty Blythe), Indianapolis.
 Maintain Existing Social Agencies—Miss Vida Newsom, Columbus.
 Health and Recreation—Mrs. George C. Hitt, Indianapolis.
 Fourteen Minute Women Speakers' Bureau—Mrs. G. N. Henderson, Indianapolis.

HISTORY OF ORGANIZATION.

The complete organization of the Woman's Section was delayed somewhat in Indiana, because of the illness of Mrs. Carolyn Fairbanks, the original woman member of the State Council of Defense.

Finally her illness became such that it was apparent she could not act in this capacity, so she resigned and Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle was appointed.

Soon after the organization of the Indiana State Council, the National League for Woman's Service appointed as State chairman of Indiana, Miss Julia E. Landers, who offered the services of the League to the Governor and the State Council. There being at that time no other statewide woman's organization exclusively engaged in work pertaining to the war, the services of the League for Woman's Service were, of course, accepted, and they began the registration of the women of Indiana for service. This was progressing under the general direction of the State Council, with which they co-ordinated, when word came from the Woman's Committee of the National Council that they did not desire the registration taken in this manner by the League for Woman's Service. It was at this time that Mrs. Wood visited Indiana and it was agreed by the State President of the League for Woman's Service and Mrs. Wood, in which arrangement the State Council participated, that the registration should continue as it had been progressing under the direction of the League for Woman's Service, but that the activity should be designated as a department of the State Council, and that the Executive Committee of the League for Woman's Service should be a Committee on Registration of women of the State Council, but under the general direction and supervision of the head of the woman's department. This arrangement continued until it was further evidenced by suggestions from the Woman's Committee of the National Council that they desired the registration taken without any connection with the League for Woman's Service, and the arrangements have been now made so to do.

All of the committees suggested by the Woman's Committee of the National Council have been organized with the heads of such committees as the Executive Committee of the Woman's Section. This organization

was completed after a state-wide meeting in Indianapolis, to which were invited the heads of all the women's organizations in Indiana, whether of state-wide or national scope. This meeting was attended by more than three hundred women from the county organizations through the State, and was one of the most successful assemblies which have been held in connection with the defense program.

The woman member of each County Council is the head of the Woman's Section of such county, and local committees have been appointed by her corresponding exactly with the committees of the Woman's Section of the State Council.

REGISTRATION OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

The drive for registration of voluntary woman's service for war work which took place during August and September, with the result that 45,000 cards are now on file, signed by women in the State. This work was done through county organizations, each of which had its own sub-committee appointed for this purpose.

SOCKS FOR SOLDIERS COMMITTEE.

Committee—Chairman, Miss Mary Helen Boyd; Treasurer and Secretary, Mrs. William Coburn; Mrs. Charles Kryter, Mrs. Hervey Bates, Jr., Mrs. Sol. Meyer, Mrs. Edward Brennon, Mrs. Louis Levey, Mrs. Carl Walk, Mrs. Robert McKisson.

The Socks for Soldiers Committee, under the supervision of Miss Mary Helen Boyd, was organized early in the summer for the purpose of knitting socks for the Indiana men who were called into war service.

Its first consignment of work was that of furnishing 4,000 pairs of socks for the men then stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison before the first of September. Centers for the distribution of yarn, instruction in knitting and receiving the finished socks were organized over the State, and before the date set for the completion of this first task, not only was the quota reached, but there was also a surplus of 1,000 pairs of socks, imperfect in some slight detail which might render them unfit for use by marching men, which were turned over to the Red Cross, for a consideration covering the cost of the wool, to be used by them for hospital convalescents.

Because of the recent inability of this committee to secure yarn in sufficient quantities to warrant the continuance of it as a separate organization, its operations have been discontinued.

FOOD CONSERVATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Mrs. Carl G. Fisher, Indianapolis. Woman member appointed by County Council in each county.

The work of distributing and collecting the Hoover Food Pledge cards was done almost entirely by the women of the county councils through the State, who worked through the schools, churches, stores, manufacturers and organizations of all kinds.

As a result of this drive Dr. Barnard estimates that 50 per cent of the number of cards distributed were signed and returned, either to Washington or to his office.

The Hoover window cards were placed in a large majority of the homes in the State, and the observation of the Hoover conservation rules

was manifested generally, and is daily becoming more widespread.

From time to time additional bulletins of instruction are being issued to the housewives throughout the State.

FOOD EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Mrs. Fisher; Treasurer and Chairman of Finance Committee, Mrs. Harry Miesse; Secretary, Mrs. Maud McQuot; Mrs. Ada Watts, Mrs. Lydia Teasdale, Mrs. John Carey, Miss Marie Chomel, Mrs. Isaac Born, Mrs. John Timmons, Mrs. M. A. Potter, Mrs. L. J. Blaker, Mrs. George Dickson, Mrs. Fred Clarke, Mrs. Helen Wallick, Mrs. B. F. Gadd, Mrs. Hence Orme.

The Food Conservation Committee in June opened its headquarters in a model kitchen, furnished by the Indianapolis Heat and Light Company. Purdue University supplied demonstrators for this institution, who gave two demonstrations daily of methods of canning and preserving food stuffs to classes of women. Cooperating with Dr. Barnard, State Food Administrator, Prof. G. I. Christie, of the Food Committee, agents were also sent to the towns in the State to establish similar kitchens of instructions. These classes were urged to can and conserve, not only their own supply of produce, but also their surplus. Between three and four hundred women came to these classes each week throughout the season in Indianapolis, and the attendance over the State was correspondingly enthusiastic. Resulting from this plan, it was found practical to open a market to dispose of the excess produce to the consumer. Such an exchange was established at No. 229 North Pennsylvania street, October 8, 1917, in a building donated by its owners for this purpose. The equipment was also donated and the newspapers contributed their support for its publicity most generously. All farmers and other producers were urged to bring their surplus of food stuffs to this place to be sold for the minimum price, plus 10 per cent. for the overhead expense of handling. When local grocers refused to handle the eight cent loaf of bread, because of the small profit to them in doing so, this exchange took the entire output of several bakeries, selling the loaves to the consumer for the stipulated eight cents. A number of similar emergencies have been taken care of by it.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Miss Mabel Maney, Chairman of the Committee of Women in Industry, reports as yet little call in this State for women to supply the place of man power. An organization of a committee composed of representatives of the manufacturies in the State employing woman labor has been completed by Miss Maney, and careful instruction in the registration for service and also in food conservation has been given the members of this committee, and in turn carried to their organizations. Large numbers of these women are working in the night surgical dressing rooms of the Red Cross, and recently a contribution of five hundred pillows for soldiers was made by a local labor organization of women. These pillows were made in the factories where the women were employed, the slips and covers being donated, or furnished at a very reduced price, by the firms employing them. Liberty Loan publicity has also been carried to every factory employing men or women.

Miss Maney has also issued a bulletin, to be distributed throughout the factories in the State, explaining in detail the coming campaign for

registration of women, urging every woman to register promptly.

FOURTEEN MINUTE WOMEN.

The Speakers' Bureau of Fourteen Minute women, which was organized by Mrs. Julia N. Henderson, has recently been added to the Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense. This organization of women hold themselves ready at all times to go before clubs and assemblies to talk on the woman's part in the war work. They are instructed on the various lines which they are to discuss, and are constantly in demand for clubs and other woman's activities.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Mrs. Alice Foster McCulloch, Fort Wayne.

Vice Chairman—Miss Mabel Pettigrew, Indianapolis.

Committee—One woman from every county, appointed by the woman member of the County Councils.

In the recent Liberty Loan drive, Mrs. McCulloch's report shows that bonds amounting to \$5,823,160.00 were sold by the women of forty-one counties. In eighteen other counties the women cooperated with the men's organizations in distributing literature and posters, making speeches and soliciting sales. In very few instances counties failed to organize for the drive and were covered by adjoining counties or the central State organization.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Miss Marie Chomel (Betty Blythe), Indianapolis.

The first activity of the Publicity Committee, after several comprehensive newspaper articles, announcing the personnel and describing the purpose of the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense in every newspaper in the State, was the publicity given to the registration drive. The canning clubs and Hoover food card activities were also written up and given space in newspapers.

The woman members of all the County Councils of Defense in the State, together with the Executive Committee of the Woman's Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense and the heads of the women's organizations represented in this organization, were the guests of Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, at a luncheon on the 8th of November, in Indianapolis, at which time Mrs. Kellogg Fairbanks, chairman of the Woman's Section of the Illinois State Council of Defense was present.

The purpose of this gathering of all the members of the Woman's Section was for inspiration and instruction in their work. A round table discussion and review of the State and county work took place during the lunch, and was followed by a review of the organization of the National and State councils, and a summary of the work of the Illinois Council of Defense by Mrs. Fairbanks.

An inspiring message from the fighting front in France, by Captain Hugh Knyvett of the Fifteenth Australian Infantry, followed Mrs. Fairbanks's review.

HEALTH AND RECREATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Mrs. George C. Hitt, Indianapolis.

The Health and Recreation Committee during the summer organized and maintained home clubs for the soldiers stationed at Fort Harrison, also provided all kinds of amusements for the entertainment of the men. Safeguarding the morals of the military camps was given particular at-

tention and every effort made by this committee to co-operate with the authorities to maintain a high standard in and about the military camp. The last camp having reached its conclusion and the troops having been moved from there, it has been deemed inadvisable to initiate further procedure of the work of this committee until there should be a definite arrangement of the field for it.

HOME AND FOREIGN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Mrs. Arthur B. Grover, Indianapolis.

Committee made up of representatives of the Red Cross, French Relief and Navy League, also one woman from each county appointed by the woman member of the County Councils.

This committee among its other activities has recently taken up the question of the almost prohibitive price of yarn. Its activities are being curtailed by this serious menace, and its present endeavor is to find a speedy solution.

EDUCATIONAL PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Miss Katharine Merrill Graydon, Butler College, Indianapolis.

The committee has sent to every woman member of every County Council in the State, a circular stating the object of the committee, and suggesting in detail a basis of work to be carried out in all schools. Reading lists of books and articles on patriotism, in connection with English departments of all grades have been furnished. Addresses on patriotism or some subject pertaining to the cause for which the Allies are now fighting, with an offer to provide speakers in cases where they are not to be obtained, have been advocated. The formation of classes for the study of current topics and the vital questions of the war are urged, the outlines for such a course to be furnished by the Educational Committee where desired. The teaching of the foreign born along lines making for better American citizens, has been made throughout the State. A general response to the suggestions made in this circular are in evidence already in many counties.

CHILD WELFARE.

Chairman—Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, Evansville.

The Child Welfare Committee has sent to its county chairman in every county, blanks for information on factory conditions, whether or not the manufacturers are complying with the child labor law, also whether or not the truancy law is being enforced, asking at the same time if there are any children in need of scholarships in order to attend school, and inquiring as to the moral surroundings and the care of the mentally deficient children.

This committee co-operates at all times with the local officials where they already exist, appointing new ones only where they have not already been created.

The information asked for in these blanks is followed up as rapidly as it is obtained, and the conditions taken care of according to the instruction of the national head of the committee.

MAINTAINING EXISTING SOCIAL AGENCIES.

Chairman—Miss Vida Newsom, Columbus.

Early in its organization the chairman of this committee sent to each of its county members a bulletin explaining its purpose and asking their cooperation in obtaining information and advice. Pursuant to this request, a questionnaire and list of suggestions for opportunities for war service were enclosed, copies of which were distributed to each social agency in the county. Also, it was suggested that Graphic Charts of the opportunities for the service of women in connection with the needs of various charities should be made and hung in conspicuous places in the local headquarters. This bulletin suggested too, coordination in the raising of funds for charitable and philanthropic causes, proposing, where it would meet with the conditions of each community, that a plan be made for a single campaign for the raising of money in a lump sum required to maintain home activities.

The requests of this bulletin have been largely complied with by the county members of this committee, giving the executive staff the information necessary for it to minister to all parts of its field. It has been found practical for the Child Welfare Committee and the Committee for Maintaining Existing Social Agencies to work in immediate cooperation in many instances in this State.

FOOD PRODUCTION COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Mrs. Hortense Tapp Moore, Rockville.

The Food Production Committee has accomplished most of its activities through Farmers' Institutes and Community Clubs. Its chairman, who is a trained Purdue University Extension woman, and the members go about to these organizations, speaking to large assemblies of men and women continually.

DEPARTMENT OF PROTECTION.

This department includes all the activities of the Indiana State Council of Defense that relate to making the State safe for the busy workers who are in the second line of defense aiding all they can to win the war. Very naturally it has grown from small beginnings that were engendered by the first mutterings of disloyalty, up to its present activities, which include every effort to organize the patriotic forces of the State, not only for the purpose of suppressing any present outbreaks of disloyalty, but to so organize every available asset of protection that disloyalty might be punished in its inception and discord reduced to a minimum factor of resistance to our other activities.

That the Department of Protection was one of the last organized by the State Council was not due to the fact that it was thought that such a department was not needed, but it was due more to the fact that the work was being taken care of by other departments. The time came, however, when it was felt that it ought to be concentrated and a general plan outlined whereby the whole State could be made safe for all time during the war.

In outlining such a plan it was conceived that some form of Home Guards should be permitted to be organized in each of the communities of the State. It was felt, too, that the civil authorities, such as sheriffs,

should perfect a form of organization in their bailiwicks, and in addition to this, in the absence of State legislation on several pertinent subjects, that a form of ordinance should be prepared for the cities and towns of the State whereby our municipalities might enact laws that would meet local conditions. Therefore, the activities of the Department of Protection since its organization in the summer of 1917 have been devoted to work along the lines above suggested.

LIBERTY GUARD.

An examination of the constitution and laws of Indiana by George S. Harvey disclosed the fact that there was no provision made for military organization and activity on the part of the citizens except through the forty-eight companies of infantry, four batteries of field artillery, four troops of cavalry, etc., as outlined in the laws governing the militia of the State, unless it be that an emergency existed whereby a general call might be issued to the sedentary militia to organize on account of an emergency. After a careful analysis of the laws and of the conditions that obtained, it was deemed advisable and necessary by the Governor to call out and organize the sedentary militia, and this was done under the proclamation by the Governor on December 12, 1917, in which document rules were also announced for the government of this branch of the service. Following the proclamation, which created wide interest over the State, many inquiries were received as to how companies of Liberty Guards might be organized, and the end of the year 1917 found fully 150 communities of the State preparing to organize themselves into Liberty Guards for the purpose as set forth in the proclamation of making the State safe for our workers and for the instruction of the members in military training, thus furnishing a potent means of discovering disloyalty and aiding in the punishment thereof.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

In the latter part of the year, advised by one of the leading sheriffs of the State, this department, following his plan, sent out letters to all the sheriffs in the State, asking them to appoint a confidential adviser in each precinct in his jurisdiction who might be alert for any outbreak or any act of disloyalty in his precinct, and who would report the same promptly to his chief. It is hoped that this will prove a potent factor in maintaining peace and in apprehending the disloyalist at the very outset in his unpatriotic activities.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES.

It was found that four distinct elements of crime or misdemeanor needed to be punished by some effective means, and it was decided by this department that this could be done by the preparation of a series of ordinances to be enacted by cities and towns where such measures were thought needful. The Department of Protection prepared such ordinances, and the same were being considered and prepared for distribution. These ordinances define and provide punishment for the "war loafer" who consumes more than he produces and who by his presence in any community is a menace and a hindrance to effective work; against the "war liar," who tells malicious and unwarranted stories about the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. activities, about the death rate in the cantonments, about the disasters at sea, and kindred stories which are evidently put out by a

common enemy. An ordinance was also prepared against the person who makes disloyal utterances not only against the President, the government, the army and navy, but also the associated societies who are aiding in winning the war, such as the Red Cross Society of America, the Y. M. C. A., and kindred organizations. Another of the ordinances would punish the man who would prevent the production and distribution of the munitions and materials needful to win the war. These ordinances, it is thought, are sufficient to cover such malfactions as are apparent at this time.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

In addition to the special work outlined in the foregoing report, this department has tried to take care of all cases of disloyalty and insubordination to the general plan of winning the war that have been made to the State Council of Defense. In taking care of these reported cases we have aided in securing affidavits against the malefactors and in reporting the incidents to the district attorneys, Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, to the Secret Service Department of the government, etc., and many of these cases have been handled through these departments in such a way as to have a salutary effect throughout the State. We have endeavored at all times to keep in close touch with any situation that bid fair to develop a conspiracy, as we felt that the individual cases of disloyalty would be properly taken care of by the loyal persons who lived in the immediate community.

The beginning of the year 1918 found Indiana in fair shape in so far as its workers were not being hindered by adverse elements.